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FAST JUSTICE BEATS CRIME IN MILWAUKEE

City Cited as Model in Wickersham Report Is Avoided by Gangsters

POLICE GOVERNED BY CIVIL SERVICE

Two Chiefs in 46 Years Help Keep Record Low for Major Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11—Less than 100 miles from Chicago, popularly regarded as the gangsters' capital, this city has made and is maintaining something of a national record for freedom from criminals and hoodlums. It has demonstrated conclusively that cities need not be burdened with crime if citizens are determined enough to prevent it. It has given effective answer to those who have contended that prohibition without gangs and organized criminals is impossible.

Gangsters just don't come to Milwaukee. They are too wary to risk slipping into a machine of justice which the Wickersham commission last week cited as a model for the entire United States. They know that the people of Milwaukee are determined to keep their city crime-free at all costs and that this determination is backed up by an efficient police department and coöperating criminal courts.

A police system under civil service, long terms for officials, honest courts which mete out quick justice, and lack of political interference—these all are related factors in Milwaukee's defeat of the criminal.

Justice Is Speedy

Milwaukee stops the criminal before he gets started. It has a law which makes it a crime merely to be a gangster. This law, known as the vagrancy statute, carries a 90-day sentence in the workhouse for idleness, first offense, when the idle person, arrested, is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. If, when his record is examined, the vagrant is found to have been arrested elsewhere, his vagrancy in Milwaukee is considered as a second offense, and he goes to prison for three years. Usually, it is only a few hours between arrest and prison.

Local newspaper files are filled with stories to illustrate the speed with which justice operates in Milwaukee. For example, a man who committed homicide in the morning, several years ago, was on his way to prison by mid afternoon, after being caught, arraigned and bound over for trial, pleading guilty and hearing sentence. On another occasion a party of Chicago gunmen, perhaps unaware of their

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Cuba Is Put Under Martial Rule As Rebellion Grows

HAVANA, Aug. 11 (AP)—All Cuba was under martial law today and strict censorship prevailed as the Government struggled to put down a revolutionary movement spreading throughout the island.

President Machado, acting on the authority granted him by Congress, suspended constitutional privileges in all the provinces, signing a decree which recognized that the situation was serious.

"Political elements hostile to the Government, in accord with enemies of the present social system," he said, "have lent greater activity to their campaign against the public peace, realizing in various sections acts of rebellion of armed forces in frank revolutionary attitude."

A clash between Government troops and revolutionists was reported to be imminent in the Guanabacoa section on the outskirts of Havana where the loyalists had surrounded a band of insurgents and were preparing to attack.

Nine revolutionists and one rural guard officer were believed to have been killed and six others wounded in a sharp engagement in Guanabacoa last night. Another skirmish took place at San Nicolas where federal forces took five prisoners and wounded one man.

A manifesto, purporting to come from Former President Menocal, was distributed in Havana. It called on all Cubans to join in striking "one blow of strength, magnitude and swiftness" to unseat the Machado régime, which was denounced in scathing terms.

The Cuban Congress in extraordinary session authorized the President to extend martial law from the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio to the remainder of the island. The Secretary of the Interior said order was being maintained and that the Government is "disposed to crush and will crush" any outbreak against public peace.

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Labrador for Sale; Price, $110,000,000

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Aug. 11

LABRADOR is understood to be for sale at a price approximating $110,000,000.

The Government of Newfoundland, it is also reported, is willing to grant a lease for 99 years over the territory comprising 76,000,000 acres and will further grant an option to the lessee to dispose of the sovereignty of the territory in favor of any British Dominion. The lessee is to have the option of taking over the bonded indebtedness of Newfoundland.

Need Is Found For Diplomacy To Be in Open

Some Opinion at Williamstown, However, Declares for Secrecy

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 11—The Institute of Politics turned its attention today to the value of the Wilsonian doctrine of "open covenants openly arrived at" and speakers at the general conference were agreed that adherence to such policies is a safeguard to the peace of the world.

It was the general opinion, however, that American absence from the League of Nations made it more difficult to practice open diplomacy and to a large extent prejudiced the continuance of this method.

This discussion followed a round-table at which German and French speakers both declared that unless the United States and Great Britain step into the breach of European politics the capitalistic system in Germany will go down before the rising tide of communism.

These two demands for American participation in the affairs of the family of nations are illustrative of the general tone which has already been given to the deliberations of the institute. From every side American aid and American participation is being sought and the need for it is being advanced.

The importance to the United States of open diplomacy was emphasized by Prof. Arthur M. Holcombe of Harvard University, in opening the discussion.

Open or democratic diplomacy is essential to all democracies, he said, but more especially to the United States because it does not participate officially in the League of Nations.

The United States, he pointed out, lives and functions diplomatically in an organized family of nations, but does not participate. Its interests would be seriously compromised, therefore, if the participating members conducted their relations in secret.

Says All Diplomacy Secret

Dr. Luigi Villari, in presenting the case for secret diplomacy as opposed to open diplomacy, explained that he did not defend secret treaties, but only secret negotiations leading to treaties which should, of course, be made public.

In the matter of procedure he held that private deliberation was the only means "which could assure success. To talk about covenants openly

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Artificial 'Gold' Made With Alloy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Aug. 11—Artificial gold spoons, forks and other tableware costing less than similar electroplated goods, yet capable of instilling any humdrum apartment dinner table with the sparkling atmosphere of a regal banquet, are being manufactured by the Sheffield cutlers, world renowned for high-class steel knives.

They have discovered an alloy of aluminum and copper, practically indistinguishable from real gold, and there is already a brisk demand for such apparent luxuries. Numbers needing work are being employed in this new industry and it is confidently expected there will soon be quite a "boom," especially in some foreign countries.

The alloy which is made to imitate various carats of gold color is stainless, and will stand very severe tests in washing and general wear. Its discovery is said to be the result of an experiment made more or less as a joke.

The senior partner of the firm of Messrs. W. Turner Company told the press representative that the experimenters knew what the metal would be like, but surprise came when they found there was a demand for the "gold."

NAUTILUS REPORTED DISABLED IN ARCTIC

TROMSOE, Norw., Aug. 11 (AP)—The submarine Nautilus, in which Sir Hubert Wilkins set out to reach the North Pole under the ice, today was reported adrift in the Arctic seas with engine trouble.

The report said the mechanical difficulty was of a nature which could not be repaired by the crew. The trouble developed soon after the submarine left Tromsoe yesterday for Spitzbergen.

Before leaving here yesterday Sir Hubert characterized his expedition as no "mere adventure" but a scientific experiment.

London Police Reorganized To Check Crime Increase

Lord Byng's Report Urges Public to Help Deter Automobile Thefts and Burglary by Taking Proper Precautions; Discipline of Force Lauded

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11—Definite action is planned by London authorities to check the marked increase in crime reported by Lord Byng, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, in his report for 1930, which was published today.

A number of men are to be added to the police force, it has been announced. The criminal investigation department is to be strengthened and the number of women police is to be increased.

Lord Byng stated in his report that "after considerable investigation a scheme for redistribution has been adopted by which it is hoped the strength of the police in all districts can be adjusted more closely to actual requirements."

Outer Districts Strengthened

As a result of these redistribution measures, which included the diversion to ordinary duties of some 350 men formerly employed on traffic duty at fixed points where they are now no longer required, it has already been found possible, Lord Byng said, "to strengthen considerably many of the outer districts, where there was pressing and increasing need for more men."

"Investigations indicate, however," he continued, "that measures which have been taken, although they have greatly improved the situation, will not be sufficient fully to meet all requirements without some further augmentation of force."

Indictable offenses, those for which a man may be tried before a jury, increased greatly in 1930 over 1929, Lord Byng's report said. Comparative figures were 20,553 in 1930, and 17,564 in 1929, which in turn was higher than the figures for the preceding year. The number of persons proceeded against for these offenses likewise rose.

Public Aid Asked

The number of murders was 21 in 1930, compared to 10 in 1929. In all but one of these cases the murderer was traced, the report states.

The offenses involving breaking into buildings also increased.

Lord Byng appealed to the public to help protect themselves.

"The number of cases in which entry can be made without the use of any tools is far too large," he said. "It cannot be too strongly emphasized that any precautions which make it more difficult to open doors or windows are well worth taking."

He pointed out that the ease with

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

VISITORS LEARN HOW TO PROMOTE FARM WELFARE

Special Week at Connecticut College Attracts Large Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 11—A successful Farm and Home Week at the Connecticut Agricultural College closed here recently, after a full schedule of agricultural courses, an important policy conference, special group meetings, an electrical exhibit, annual honorary recognition exercises, farmers' field day, evening readings, musical programs and recreational activities for Connecticut farmers, their wives and children.

The attendance for the week was estimated at more than 2000, and from 25 to 35 per cent of this number was registered for the couple's course, while the remainder selected special lectures or conferences.

What particularly pleased the college authorities was the fact that more new faces were seen at this college this year than on previous occasions.

The authorities also noted that the Connecticut farmers are not so greatly affected by present economic conditions as their western neighbors, for many of them were well dressed in new clothing and drove to the campus in new automobiles to learn of the latest scientific methods of farm management.

An important feature of the week was the Agricultural Policy Conference, which lasted two days. Two important considerations of agricultural leaders were the adjustment of Connecticut agriculture to present and future economic conditions and the improving of the State's tax system. As a result of recommendations adopted, Connecticut agricultural interests will carry on a campaign for a more equitable form of taxation to relieve the burden on real estate. In doing so, they will enlist the support of various agencies interested.

Readjustment of agriculture in the State to meet probable decline of commodity prices during the next decade, was urged by Dr. E. A. Perregaux, extension economist of the college, who was chairman of the conference.

In the course of an address on farm incomes, Mr. Paul L. Putnam, extension economist on farm management, warned the visitors that the trend of Connecticut farm incomes is downward. A committee of coöperative marketing officials, economists and farmers was appointed to work out a policy for economic adjustment in the State.

Special Congress Sessions Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—President Hoover was requested in a letter today from Senator Blaine (R.), of Wisconsin, to call a special session of Congress early in September for consideration of unemployment relief.

WALNUT RIDGE, Ark., Aug. 11 (AP)—Cotton ginners of northeastern Arkansas want President Hoover to call a special session of Congress and suggest to it measures for curtailing the growing of cotton next year.

They have expressed their request to the President in a resolution.

They contend that with this year's expected bumper yield of about 15,000,000 bales and a carry-over of 9,000,000 bales, there will be enough cotton on the shelves for two years, 12,000,000 bales for this year and 12,000,000 for next year.

They propose that the entire yield of this year's crop and the carry-over of last year be turned over to the Federal Farm Board for marketing.

Lands diverted from cotton in 1932 should be utilized for food and feed crops, the resolution said.

EXPERTS AGREE ON ALL DETAILS OF HOOVER PLAN

Seven-Nation Conference at London Paves Way for Early Application

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11—All details providing for the complete and prompt application of the Hoover reparation and war debt moratorium were agreed upon by the Committee of Experts at its final meeting here today.

Measures necessary to give effect to the year's suspension of payments now have been completely worked out, after three weeks of painstaking negotiations on the part of experts representing Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Belgium. The moratorium will be retroactive from July 1, 1931.

Recommendations of the experts in regard to suspension of the payments have been submitted to their governments and approved by those governments, as well as by the governments of Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, New Zealand, Portugal, Poland, Rumania and South Africa. The draft protocol to give effect to these recommendations was signed at the British Foreign Office on behalf of the governments today.

Agreement also was reached in regard to detailed measures for the suspension of the interallied war debts due to the United Kingdom, France and Italy, and in regard to the payments under the agreement with Czechoslovakia signed at The Hague Jan. 20, 1930.

There likewise was acceptance of the proposal that payments due by Hungary under the Paris agreement of April 28, 1930, and payments by Bulgaria under the Hague agreement of Jan. 20, 1930 should be suspended during the year July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932, but in these cases certain adjustments require to be made, as a complete suspension of these payments might result in the suspension of certain classes of payments to individuals, which, under President Hoover's proposal, were not to be affected.

Accordingly, the committee agreed in the plan that all the payments of Funds A and B, which were set up under the agreements signed at Paris, April 28, 1930, should be continued during the year.

The negotiations are continuing in regard to the adjustments which are required in the case of Bulgaria.

ATLANTIC CITY BIDS FOR G. O. P. IN 1932

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Atlantic City today formally extended an invitation to the Republican National Committee to select it as the site for the 1932 convention.

A committee led by Representative Isaac Bacharach and including Gov. Morgan F. Larson, Senators Dwight W. Morrow and Hamilton F. Kean, Mayor Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City and a score of others presented the invitation to Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, chairman of the National Committee.

"We come before you today as a committee representing the Republican citizenship of New Jersey," Representative Bacharach said, "to formally present to you, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, an invitation from the State of New Jersey to the Republican National Committee to hold its 1932 convention in Atlantic City."

Mr. Bacharach said with the new auditorium of 41,000 capacity, Atlantic City was the best equipped convention site in the country. He noted that Senator Fess could not commit the Republican National Committee, which will meet either next December or January to select a convention city. Already overtures have been made by San Francisco and Los Angeles interests.

FRANCO-SOVIET TRADE COMPACT TO END STRIFE

Paris Suspends Question of Debts—Agreement Expected Soon

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 11—Russian boycott of French goods and French licensing of Russian goods proved so unprofitable and inconvenient to both sides that with the appointment of the new French Ambassador, M. François Marie Robert Dejan to Moscow, it is hoped that a commercial accord may be reached. A commercial attaché has already been sent out. Negotiations are understood to have proceeded satisfactorily with the reopening of markets and it is expected a treaty will be signed in the fall.

The break in Franco-Russian relations came about last October through French action. While other countries, notably Germany, Great Britain and the United States were receiving orders for machinery and material under the Five-Year Plan France was neglected.

But Russia was exporting, or dumping as it was called, many products into France, including flax, hides and timber. French imports so greatly outweighed French exports that there was an outcry and the Government established a system of licenses, which did not, however, affect Russian oil, and Russia retaliated by prohibiting all French importations.

From this state of affairs both France and Russia were adversely affected and it was agreed three months ago that an attempt should be made to put business relations on a better footing. Russia wants to increase its exports in order to obtain foreign currencies; France looks with envy on Russian industrial orders which go elsewhere.

It is expected that France will give credit facilities and apply a minimum tariff to Russian agricultural produce. What effect this latter measure will have on the much-discussed schemes for aiding central European agriculturists it is impossible to estimate, but obviously no agricultural arrangements in Europe can be satisfactory or permanent which do not include Russia.

The French are apparently chiefly desirous of balancing imports and exports, and difficulties in connection with Russian debts which caused a breakdown of negotiations in 1926, have largely been removed. This does not mean that Russia will offer to pay more, but that France cares less about a matter to which it once attached the greatest importance.

In short by common consent France and Russia are setting aside for the present—which probably means forever—the debts problem which once loomed so big, and are concentrating on present and future commercial possibilities. The trade war has already been abandoned by the removal of former restrictions and definite arrangements are now in sight.

Lindberghs Land Short of Nome; Meet Fog Banks

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 11 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh landed on the north coast of the Seward peninsula about 11 p. m. last night (5 a. m. eastern standard time today) after leaving Point Barrow at 11:53 p. m. (eastern standard time).

The Lindberghs left Point Barrow after weather reports here indicated clearing skies and the end of rain, which had been falling for two days.

About two hours after starting on the 523-mile hop to this town, fog began to settle here.

Although first information did not give the cause of the landing, it was believed here the fog had extended up the coast, and that they came down rather than risk coming into a heavier bank later.

Messages received here did not give the exact location of the landing place, but indicated it was somewhere on Kotzebue Sound. Hence the flying couple fell short of Nome, their immediate destination, by about 75 miles. Nome is on the south coast of the Seward peninsula.

Alabama Spending Millions on Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Expenditure of $13,800,000 on public roads and bridges will be made in Alabama during the present calendar year, according to estimates compiled by the United States Bureau of Roads.

Alabama last year, from all sources, is estimated to have spent on highways and bridges $20,502,000, of which $8,000,000 was by local authorities and $12,502,000 by state authorities, the latter sum including $899,000 of federal aid.

Of the estimated $13,800,000 for public roads and bridges in 1931 in the State $5,000,000 will be by local authorities and $8,800,000 by state authorities, the latter sum including $5,115,000 federal aid.

ALASKA CUTS 18-MILE TRAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — The Forest Service has started building a trail 18 miles long from Chichagof to the upper end of Hoonah Sound. This trail is being built for the purpose of opening up a large mineralized area to prospectors.

Russia Invades Frozen North

NEW TRADING AREA IN THE KARA SEA

WOOL MEN VARY ON GOVERNMENT ENTERING TRADE

Agents of Farm Loan Bureau Think It Wise—Independents, Not

By RICHARD OLNEY

(Former Member of Congress, Member of the United States World War Debt Commission From 1923 to 1926 and Now Wool Merchant.)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is it sound policy for the Government to enter business in direct competition with private enterprise?

Arguments on this question, as it relates to the wool industry in particular, are minutely surveyed by authorities on the subject in articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor today and tomorrow.

In the first of these articles, Draper & Co., Inc., of Boston, agents for the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, supports the theory and practice of government in business. This company is headed by Mr. Paul A. Draper, president.

On the other hand, Mr. Robert Studley of Studley & Emery, Boston, representing a large contingent of independent wool dealers, presents the viewpoint of those who believe that the Government has no right to be in business at the expense of independent competition.

These two articles were prepared independently, without thought of either answering the other.

Under the terms of the Federal Farm Loan Act, passed to assist the farmer in the financing, sale and distribution of farm products, the sheep owner if he seeks financial assistance from the Government, is compelled to join the Coöperative Associates, a branch of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. This entitles him to a generous loan at a low rate of interest, the amount of funds advanced being dependent upon the prevailing market price of wool.

Either through consignment or purchase, about two-thirds of the wool clip of the United States last year was handled by independent merchants, although occasional sales were made to mills direct from the ranches.

For comparison, statistics disclose that there were about 40,000,000 sheep in the United States in 1900, which increased to 51,000,000 as of Jan. 1, 1931. In 1900 there were approximately 70 wool merchants and brokers in Boston, while in 1925 this figure had risen to 240, including waste dealers. The general depression weeded out wool dealers, even some of the veterans, until today there are only about 200. Mohair, closely affiliated with wool in the industry, yielded about 16,000,000 pounds from 4,000,000 goats in 1930.

These comparisons would indicate that there is a superfluity of wool

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'Six Months' Plan' Urged in Industry

America could profit by copying the "six months' plan" developed in Czechoslovakia, which provides continuous employment for shoe workers, Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, commented on his return from a European trip yesterday.

Mr. Albert Batta, shoe manufacturer, is responsible for the system which takes into consideration prevailing business conditions and shoe demands throughout Europe, the labor commissioner declared. Mr. Batta employs 17,000 workers in 30 factories, he explained.

At intervals investigations are made into conditions of demand and conclusions are reached as to how many shoes should be manufactured over a six months' period. According to General Sweetser, the conclusions have been drawn with such accuracy that no unemployment has developed in the Batta factories.

Another plan successfully used by Mr. Batta is a bonus system. The employees are divided into crews and if a crew turns out a given quantity of shoes in proper condition, each member is offered a bonus, the skilled receiving more than the unskilled.

While wages are low, as compared with those in the United States, General Sweetser explained that the purchasing power of the dollar is infinitely greater in Czechoslovakia. Factory conditions he described as the best, with all the latest safety methods employed. Age bans are unknown, the older worker being transferred to more suitable work when he fails to perform at customary efficiency on any type of labor.

SOVIET REPORTS FINDING OF NEW ARCTIC ISLANDS

Ice Breaker Opening Way for Kara Sea Fleet Charts Four

By LEONARD W. MATTERS, M. P.

Member of the Kara Sea Expedition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11—Helped by such summer weather as the arctic regions may have, the two powerful Soviet ice-breakers Lenin and Krassin are plowing a ship lane through the floe ice of the Kara Sea, so that a fleet of trading vessels may reach the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei Rivers. A third ice-breaker, the Maligin, is working farther to the north and is said to have found four new islands north of the Franz Josef Archipelago.

The great waterways of the Obi and Yenisei lead straight to the heart of western Siberia, a vast territory that for nine months of each year is practically isolated from European Russia and the rest of the world. They tap a region that has an ocean frontier on the north of approximately 1500 miles, and a depth of 700 or 800 miles.

Within this area lies some of the finest timber country in the world, and mineral wealth of unknown value, to say nothing of agricultural land and a primeval preserve of the richest fur-bearing animals such as the fox, the sable, the squirrel and the bear.

It is the object of the Kara Sea Expedition to maintain the ocean outlet for this undeveloped territory; to bring out by the northern trade route whatever can be produced and floated down to the coast by the great rivers; to provide sea transportation as the one hope for the economic future of a land that otherwise need look for no place in the Soviet scheme of development or planning.

Marking the southern limits of this hinterland of isolation is the Trans-Siberian Railway. The river flows north to the arctic. Even were this not so, and the Obi and the Yenisei could be used to transport everything to railhead, the railway itself, already worked to full capacity, could not serve the needs of the region as it is today; much less its needs as development proceeds.

The Soviet Government has determined that western Siberia shall be developed. This determination is expressed within the Five-Year Plan, and the annual opening of the Kara Sea to navigation is consequently an essential undertaking in the general scheme of economic activity. The sea is the only outlet for the products of western Siberia. Spur railways to tap its vitals are at this moment beyond the scope of what is possible, or at least financially practicable. For this vast region there is no early hope but the sea.

The Kara Sea Expedition this year will comprise some 24 ships—British, German, Russian and Norwegian. From Tromsoe in Norway they will round North Cape, and piloted by hydroplanes, and with the ice-breakers ahead, they will enter the Kara Sea. Some will make for the Obi River and others for the Yenisei.

Each will discharge its inward cargo of machinery, stores and supplies, and will load back with timber, flax, furs, graphite, mica and a variety of other products. The outward and homeward journey will occupy about seven weeks.

Canada Welcomes Siam's Royalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 11—King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni of Siam received an enthusiastic welcome upon their arrival in the capital yesterday.

The Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, foreign diplomats and other high officials met the royal couple at the station, which was decorated with scarlet carpet and flags.

After the Highlanders Band had played the Siamese national anthem and the regiment had been inspected by the King, the royal entourage was escorted between scarlet-coated guards to the street where they were cheered by the crowd.

The King and Lord Bessborough stepped into a four-horse carriage with outriders, while the Queen and Mr. Bennett entered the viceregal car and the party drove to Rideau Hall where the royal visitors are the guests of Canada.

REED SEEKS TO ABOLISH FARM BOARD

To Introduce Bill in Next Congress to Repeal Act and Liquidate Affairs

HARD BATTLE AHEAD IS SEEN FOR HOOVER

Announcement Made Coincident With That of 24,000,000 Bushel Wheat Increase

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The announcement today by the crop reporting bureau of the Department of Agriculture that despite much damage last month to the spring wheat crop, estimates for the total year's grain yield had jumped by 24,000,000 bushels over those made in July, was followed by the information from the office of Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, that he is working on legislation calling for the abolishing of the Federal Farm Board and the liquidation of its $500,000,000 affairs.

Mr. Reed has repeatedly denounced the farm board and its coöperative activities, despite the fact that the President and the Republican National Committee are praising its work and asserting for it many achievements in the coöperative field.

But the information that Mr. Reed is actually framing legislation to make good his threats caused a distinct stir. He is acknowledged to be one of the most able and effective Administration leaders and spokesmen in Congress, and a resourceful legislative strategist. Mr. Reed rarely offers bills. When he does he always forces action on his measures.

The information, therefore, that he is carrying his objections to the farm board to the extent of preparing a bill for introduction at the coming Congress was received here in official quarters as meaning that the farm board and the President face a powerful and determined show down on the issue of the continued existence of the former.

Move Causes Problems

What alignment such a challenge will develop is conjectural at this time. Mr. Reed will unquestionably rally to him the eastern industrial Republicans. The President, to save the board, will have to obtain Progressive and southern Democratic support. Whether he can do this, and on what terms, if any, remains to be seen. The President may have to make important concessions to the Progressives on taxation, unemployment relief, and other matters.

Whether he will be willing to pay such a price is also a question. The President may take the view that the cost is too heavy and let Congress take the burden of the elimination of the board, if Mr. Reed's proposal actually goes through. Approval of his bill in the Senate, it is declared here, would practically insure concurrence in the House, where the Administration is also in a minority position.

As explained by his office, Mr. Reed's proposal would transfer the affairs of the farm board to the Department of Agriculture for liquidation.

The crop reporting bureau's report on wheat is a serious blow to the already record low prices. The report estimates the total year's grain yield at 894,000,000 bushels, which is 24,000,000 more than the estimate in the July report.

Total Remains About the Same

This increase of 24,000,000 bushels in a month is practically the amount that it has been reported Germany is proposing to purchase from the farm board. Reports from Berlin in the past few days have advised that the German Government is interested in obtaining some 22,000,000 bushels of American wheat held by the farm board.

This wheat is a small portion of the more than 200,000,000 bushels that the farm board is carrying from last year's crop. In itself the German proposal is of little importance as a factor in reducing the vast American surplus.

Now, with the latest crop estimate showing an increase in the American yield during the past month of an amount in excess of Germany's possible sale, even that comparatively small quantity of grain is balanced.

The combined carry-over in this country alone, at the close of the harvest next month, it is estimated, will be around 450,000,000 bushels, approximately one-half of the total annual American wheat crop.

The bureau also reports that the corn crop has fallen by 193,000,000 bushels from last month's estimates. This is due to drought and high temperatures in Michigan, Illinois and Missouri westward to Idaho.

But despite this considerable shrinkage this year's yield is still considerably above that of last year, which was devastated by drought. The bureau estimates this year's corn crop at 2,775,901,000 bushels, as compared with 2,003,562,000 bushels of last year and a five-year average of 2,780,753,000 bushels.

CHILE HONORS AMERICAN

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has conferred the decoration "Al Merito" on Mr. Spruille Braden, son of Mr. William Braden, founder of the Braden copper mines in this country, who has done much to promote friendship and commercial relations between Chile and the United States.

REICH MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC

Dietrich Lauds Countrymen as Good Citizens at Celebration

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 11—The twelfth anniversary of the inauguration of Germany's Republican Constitution was celebrated today with special reverence, since in the recent crisis the very existence of the democracy seemed to be at stake.

"The German has proved a better citizen than many expected," declared Dr. Herman Dietrich, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finances, in an address at the official celebration today. "His true characteristics are patience, courage and confidence." He contradicted the assertion voiced often by opponents of the democratic system that the German people are not sufficiently mature to govern themselves.

"The foundation of the Weimar Constitution is sound," he continued, "the authority of President von Hindenburg is untouched, forces at the disposal of the Republic are intact, and last Sunday the people themselves once more decided in favor of the democratic régime."

Dr. Dietrich, who is usually rather outspoken, did not hesitate to admit that mistakes had been made on all sides, "otherwise Germany would not be facing so serious a crisis." He pointed to the war and to the peace treaties as causes of the present distress, and emphasized the need of economic and international coöperation; and wherever peace treaties hinder such coöperation, they should be revised, he said. Both he and Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, who spoke after him, encouraged the German people to preserve their strength and remain confident.

The ceremony took place as usual in a large hall of the Reichstag. The colors of the German Republic, black, red and gold, drew a flaming line around the gallery on three sides of the house, while on the ground floor the gayly colored uniforms of the students' corporation formed a bright circle. The audience had been especially invited, as is the custom, and there were no Fascists nor Communists among them.

On the Government bench facing the house sat those men who are fighting day and night to hold their country above water. Dr. Bruening, the silent man at the helm of the Reich; Dr. Dietrich, who does not shrink from being unpopular; Herr Otto Braun, Premier of Prussia, who has preserved law and order in Germany's largest state, and has assisted the Reich to pursue a peaceful policy in international affairs, and Dr. Julius Curtius, who is doing his best to keep the foreign policy of the Reich on the course pointed out by Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Behind them sat Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, and six generals of the Reichswehr in full uniform, while in the President's box was that man who is the one immovable pillar in Germany today, President von Hindenburg, a stately, yet fatherly figure. On his right sat the Social Democratic Speaker of the House, and on the left Dr. Dietrich.

Seldom perhaps have the words of the German Republic's national anthem, "Unity, Right and Liberty are the foundation of harmony," been sung with more conviction than by those present today, in an hour when the nation is fighting for its existence.

But it is not the whole nation that joined in today's celebrations. More than one-third faces the republican régime in solemn opposition.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler in the northwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with probably rain in eastern portion tonight and in southeast portion Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with probably rain tonight; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m. Aug.11	Max. Aug.10		8 a. m. Aug.11	Max. Aug.10
Atlantic City	66	82	Nantucket	66	78
Bismarck	50	70	New Orleans	78	92
Boston	65	70	New York	68	84
Buffalo	64	72	Norfolk, Va.	72	94
Calgary	56	..	North Platte	44	76
Charleston	78	88	Philadelphia	66	88
Chicago	58	76	Phoenix,Ariz.	82	98
Cincinnati	66	82	Pittsburgh	64	76
Denver	56	80	Portland, Me.	64	68
Eastport, Me.	58	66	Raleigh	68	94
Hatteras	76	86	St. Louis	62	82
Helena,Mont.	60	92	St. Paul	54	70
Huron, S. D.	52	66	Salt Lake C.	70	94
Jacksonville	74	90	SanFrancisco	54	66
Kansas City	58	74	Santa Fe,N.M.	58	72
Key West	86	92	Seattle	56	66
Los Angeles	68	80	Tampa	80	86
Memphis	66	80	Washington	70	94
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Wichita,Kan.	58	80
Montreal	62	66	Williston	56	72

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:08 p. m., Wednesday 10:46 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert: People's Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge directing, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, Brookline, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Overture, "El Guarany" ..... Gomez
2. Waltz, "1001 Nights" ..... Strauss
3. Concerto in E flat for two pianos and orchestra ..... Mozart
   Soloists, Julia Amolsky and Moses Smith
4. Selections from "Showboat" ..... Kern
   Soloists, Phyllis del Castillo, soprano, and J. Alden Edkins, bass
5. From the Suite, "La Farandole" Dubois
   I. Les Tambourinaires
   II. La Provencale
   III. Farandole Fantastique
6. First Movement, "Surprise" Symphony ..... Haydn
7. Cuckoo Clock ..... Del Castillo
   Conducted by the composer
8. Finlandia ..... Sibelius

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, 8:30; program as follows:

1. Cavatina, from "Oberon" ..... Weber
2. Home Again ..... Pike
3. Flemish Folksongs:
   (a) De Vlaamsche Leeuw .... K. Miry (The Flemish Lion)
   (b) Heeft Het Roosje Milde Geuren ..... P. Benoit (Little Rose's Mild Perfume)
4. Christmas Songs:
   (a) Adeste Fidelis
   (b) Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht
5. Third Sonata ..... Nicolai
6. Who Is Sylvia? ..... Schubert
7. Song of the Volga Boatman ..... Russian Folksong
8. Spring Song ..... Rubinstein

Army and Navy Legion of Valor Convention: dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Motion Pictures

Majestic—"The Five Year Plan," 12 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Rotary Club of Boston: luncheon, members of the Legion of Valor, guests, Ball Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: final field trip, Summer Nature Lore Club, to Moosehill Bird Sanctuary, Sharon, 9; motion pictures, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: free guidance to Chinese and Japanese Galleries by Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Lynn Historical Club: open house and museum exhibition, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Army and Navy Legion Convention: closing day, meeting, Georgian Room and parlor A, 10.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by French masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

REICHSBANK RATE LOWERED

BERLIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—Directors of the Reichsbank today lowered the discount rate from 15 to 10 per cent, and the rate on collateral loans from 20 to 15 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Get a pint or half-pint jar today. Hellmann's is the mayonnaise that always has been identified by the Blue Ribbon on the label. It is sold by your grocer.

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BRITISH CRISIS BRINGS PREMIER BACK TO LONDON

Prompt Action Demanded on All Sides to Restore Financial Confidence

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11—The sudden return of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, to London from Lossiemouth, his country home in Scotland, was prompted by the financial and political crisis which is today demanding the whole attention of the Government.

Two disturbing events have united to cast a cloud over national affairs at the inopportune moment when Parliament is not sitting and the Cabinet Ministers are scattered. First was the May economy report which forecast that to produce a properly balanced budget in 1932 a deficiency of £120,000,000 would have to be made good by fresh taxation or by economy. The second—which is in part an effect of the first—has been the continued run on the Bank of England, drain of gold to foreign countries, and fall in the exchange value of the pound.

At such a moment Mr. MacDonald's presence was demanded in London. In Scotland he had the opportunity for confidential talks with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and Mr. Stimson himself has been visited by Mr. Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador to France.

Prompt Action Demanded

The Prime Minister at Downing Street is losing no time in getting in touch with other members of the Cabinet subcommittee set up to consider the economy report—and in particular Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Prompt action and declaration of the Government's intentions are demanded on all sides and especially from the City.

There is general feeling that the financial situation is one that should not have occurred and would not have occurred but for weakness on the political side. There is no serious question of the insolvency of the Bank of England. Great Britain has ample long-term credits abroad to secure its short-term debits many times over.

The run on London's gold reserve started with general apprehension caused by the German crisis and the possible deliberate action of France in attempting to demonstrate that the United States and Britain could not settle the debt situation without its full consent.

But that was only a beginning. The flood of nervousness having been let loose on the money markets of Europe, the solemn official warning of the economy committee that Britain was living beyond its means had a disturbing effect on confidence and turned a momentary crisis into a major financial issue.

British assets are all right. The Bank of England is sound. But that is not enough. Confidence has been upset and the city has let the Chancellor of the Exchequer know it can only be restored by definite assurances that the Government will do its duty.

Drastic Cuts Proposed

What that duty is has assumed a peculiarly awkward form for Mr. MacDonald and his Socialist colleagues. The economy committee has demanded drastic cuts in expenditures, particularly in social services, and among these unemployment insurance is first. It has called for a saving of more than £66,000,000 on the "dole," and in urging economy in respect to this ever-growing expenditure it has confirmed a series of official recommendations issued by a number of expert bodies.

The Prime Minister's difficulty lies in the fact that the Labor Party has pledged itself again and again to a policy of maintaining the fundamental of the dole unimpaired, or of supplanting it by measures still more lavish. There is no Socialist member who does not shrink from the prospect of facing his constituents with an admission that he has supported reduction of out-of-work payments.

But action is being demanded. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not accept this economy, what other economy will be open? What precisely are his plans for balancing the budget? These are questions which are being asked by numerous papers here today. Confidence can be restored, Opposition parties declare, and the crisis ended if he can produce a sound scheme for making both ends meet.

Coalition Move Talked

But can he? If not, will the Labor Party be willing to join with other parties in forming a national government? This cannot now be done. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, has said that the proper course for the Government, if it cannot meet the situation, is to resign. If, as the result of a big turnover at election, the Conservatives had a sufficient majority, Mr. Baldwin says the Conservative Government can produce a satisfactory financial plan. But if the result of election again left no party with a majority, it would then be time enough to have recourse to a national government.

But Parliament is not due to meet again until October. For the time being it is the task of the Labor Government to carry on. The city has spoken with no uncertain voice and has let the Treasury know what is required.

Everyone is now asking whether Mr. Snowden, who in these matters is probably more influential than Mr. MacDonald himself, will accept the fiscal reforms thus demanded. If not, a general election is foreseen by many in the not distant future.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Mexico Urged To Join Canada In Trade Union

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10 (AP)—A commercial accord between Canada and Mexico which would eliminate the United States as an intermediary is recommended in a report submitted to President Ortiz Rubio by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, Secretary of Communications, who recently conferred in Canada with Government and business leaders.

"Probably there are no other two countries in the world in such an admirable situation for commercial union," General Almazan said. "We need Canadian manufactured articles and Canada needs tropical products which we can supply."

He said it was indispensable to establish regular ocean transportation facilities between the two countries on the Atlantic and Pacific, and added that Canada had an oversupply of boats which could be used for the purpose. Mexico, he said, could subsidize the lines or at least guarantee a minimum freight rate.

He made a proposal for the establishment of direct lines to the Canadian authorities during his visit in Canada, he said, and they approved it, sending a representative to Mexico, who now is studying the matter with the Department of Communications.

Pointing out that Mexican exports to Canada now go through the United States, resulting in more expense because of the "commissions collected in the United States as an intermediary," he said he was confident that by shipping direct and entering into a commercial pact with Canada the export trade to that country could be increased greatly.

STRICT BOYCOTT OF RUSSIA URGED

PORTLAND, Me., Aug 11 (AP)—Former Gov. Percival P. Baxter today charged "the training of Russian armies by American instructors would be no more disloyal and no more harmful to the United States than what is being done now by American businessmen and engineers.

"The training of Russian workmen and equipping of Russian factories, power plants and giant farms is aiding and abetting our country's most dangerous enemy" he told a joint meeting of local service clubs. He urged an international moratorium "whereby all trading and dealing with Russia would cease for two years" and said the Five-Year Plan "could not survive such a blow."

VANCOUVER TO GET 1936 FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C. Arrangements are being made to stage the British Empire Industries Exhibition in Vancouver in 1936. The plan to hold an exhibition is in conjunction with the development of trade through the new trade pact with Australia and in belief that this treaty will be followed by other interempire arrangements making for better trade.

HOOVER URGES CO-OPERATION OF INDUSTRIES

Message to Silver Bay Conference Emphasizes Trade Stability

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—President Hoover, in a message read at the opening of the Smaller Business Conference yesterday, urged the merits of coöperation.

The meeting was the first ever called specifically to consider the problem of the nation's 190,000 small manufacturers.

"I am interested to learn," said the President, "that a conference of smaller industries has been called at Silver Bay to promote charting of industrial courses in the light of an exchange of thought and experience by the representatives of the moderate-sized units in our industrial structure." The message continued in part:

"The significance of your conference is clear. Business stability will be built not only on the foundation of the individual efficiency of the industrial unit, large and small, but upon their united effort in analyzing their common problems and their coöperation in a sound program."

The 200 business men also heard Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America, urge the value of advertising in promoting confidence at this time.

"Buyers are made, not born," Mr. Hodges said; and declared, "There are plenty of potential buyers in the country today with sufficient buying power to bring the nation's trade quickly back to normal when once it has been reënergized and released from the fetters of fear through the influence of intelligent advertising."

A warning that unless banks change their tactics they soon will see business making credit arrangements with sources independent of the banking world was sounded by Dr. Virgil Jordan, economist for the McGraw-Hill publications.

Mr. R. J. Anderson of Auburn told the conferees the same statistical information which two years ago warned of a business slump now foretells another period of expansion.

Mr. Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, Vt., said a 40-hour week, with maintenance of the present wage scale would be an almost certain help to business.

Henry Inventions Copied for Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J. — Reproductions of 11 pieces of electrical apparatus, including the first electromagnetic signalling instrument, all invented and personally constructed by Prof. Joseph Henry, physicist of Princeton University, in his pioneer electrical experiments 100 years ago, have been completed here by expert craftsmen and will be on exhibition at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago next year.

The models were copied from originals on display in the Palmer Laboratory Museum of Princeton University and were completed after six months' work in which attention was given to the most minute details in the reproduction. Special silk cloth was woven and dyed to duplicate exactly remnants of a dress belonging to Professor Henry's wife which the "father of electro - magnetic communication" used in insulating his coils. The models will be on permanent exhibition at the Museum of Peaceful Arts of New York City, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and Museum of Science and Industry of Chicago.

Many of Professor Henry's famous discoveries dealing with electro-magnetic induction were made within a few hundred feet of Nassau Hall while he was professor of natural philosophy here from 1832 to 1846. He is said to have constructed the first electro-magnetic signalling line using the earth as a conductor early in 1836 between two buildings on the Princeton campus.

Modern Era for Domestic Helpers Urged by Chief of Women's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A modern era for cooks and maids was urged today by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

She advocated a higher status for domestic service, keeping pace with modern industrialism. Establishment of training schools, fitting worker to position through the United States employment service and an employee's life independent of the employer's household constituted her improvement program.

Miss Anderson recently returned from Europe. Kept from her original objective, the Geneva Labor Conference, by a State Department edict against a United States observer at a League of Nations parley, the women's bureau chief spent much of her time studying what the different governments were doing on the domestic service problem.

Her studies abroad convinced her, she said, many nations were taking a more dignified and serious view of the domestic.

In modern apartment living, Miss Anderson saw, not the eventual extinction of the worker-in-the-home, but added advantages for her.

"To the extent that we live in apartments, the domestic worker becomes a day worker or an hour worker," she said. "That in itself elevates such service. The old living-in system had a tendency toward the attitude of servitude.

"The dignified worker coming in, doing the day's work and going out again is more like the office worker or factory worker."

Miss Anderson also pointed out that apartment living must necessarily give opportunity for much part-time work. She blamed lack of adjustment between the person needing service and the person looking for a job for "homes not so comfortable as they should be." She advocated domestic service sections of the various branches of the federal employment service to correct this condition.

She urged establishment of domestic service training schools which should fit the home help for the changed conditions in the modern household.

NEW OCEAN FARES BEGIN

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (AP)—The secretary of the transatlantic steamship conference announced today that fare reductions recently adopted will be effective for east-bound bookings next Monday and for west-bound bookings on Oct. 1.

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PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL TO A FRIEND

$8,551,165 SPENT IN NEW YORK TO RELIEVE NEEDY

Committee Reports That Jobs Were Found for 30,209 Last Winter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — The emergency employment committee spent $8,551,165 in helping and finding employment for 30,209 men and women last fall and winter, according to a report of its activities made public here yesterday. The report, which deals with the largest single fund ever raised in New York City for local relief, will be mailed to contributors Thursday.

When the emergency work bureau reported on Jan. 10 that 26,039 men had been employed and that its budget made further additions impossible, a long line still waited each morning, the report said. The bureau then posted notices that no more jobs were available, but that it would register applications consecutively for replacements. In five days 6000 registered.

"The bureau soon found itself faced with the problem of departing from a strict policy of using funds for wages only," it continued. "It distributed 15,000 pairs of overshoes, served meals to men waiting all day for interviews, bought materials for 12,000 garments made up by women, and thus added to the work available, and in many cases had to supply carfare to carry men to work the first day, and in some cases to give temporary assistance to families until the first pay day."

Commenting on the policy of the committee "to recognize the dignity, the self-respect and desire for independence in men by offering opportunity to work instead of risking the breaking down of these qualities through the necessity of accepting something for nothing," the report says:

"In any comparison of assistance through work, as against that of outright relief, it is well to remember that a landlord waits more readily for his rent and that credit at the corner grocery store is continued when a man has a steady job. The morale of a family is more surely maintained by the weekly pay envelope than by the receipts of a money dole or a basket of groceries."

Women who were heads of families also come to the bureau asking for work, the report says. The committee placed 1270 women at sewing on materials it supplied and the finished garments were distributed by welfare agencies, and 2900 women workers were placed in museums, libraries and other institutions.

The committee, which was headed by Mr. Seward Prosser, was formed after discussion at a meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society in July, 1930. Other charitable organizations coöperated, and 225,000 persons and corporations contributed to the fund.

EDUCATION BENEFITS FROM FOX ESTATE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—The bulk of a $500,000 estate left by Mr. George L. Fox, educator and lecturer, will eventually go to several educational and charitable institutions under the provisions of his will filed in the probate court.

Two trust funds, totaling $180,000 at the conclusion of the trusteeship, and the residue of the estate will be divided equally among five institutions, including Yale University and the Northfield Schools, Inc., of Northfield, Mass. Yale library receives the right to select whatever material it desires from the testator's library and his collection of newspaper clippings and pamphlets.

ANTI-CHINESE CAMPAIGN

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10 (By U. P.)—The anti-Chinese movement in northern Mexico, particularly in the state of Sinaloa, has gained further impetus with the organization of a "Directing Committee of the National Anti-Chinese Campaign." The committee was organized for the purpose of coördinating a movement to overcome "undue competition" from Chinese merchants.

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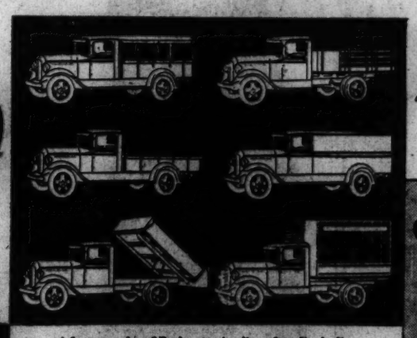

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WALKER INQUIRY DEPENDS AGAIN ON LEGISLATURE

Doyle Decision Makes It Necessary to Alter Law to Cover Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The campaign for clean government in New York City is to be taken back into the Legislature, as a result of the decision yesterday of the Court of Appeals in Albany in the case of Dr. William F. Doyle, jailed for contempt of the Hofstadter joint legislative committee.

The high court ruled that Dr. Doyle could be forced to answer only questions as to whether or not he had bribed public officials, thus relieving the one-time veterinarian from answering whether or not he split his fees, estimated at $2,000,000, with political leaders.

This is the crucial question in the investigation—the alleged linking of politics with government that is responsible for the city inquiry. It is held here that it is just as pertinent in any large city in the United States as it is in New York and that, if the committee is defeated in its purpose to make Dr. Doyle testify on fee-splitting with political leaders, the same tactics may be adopted elsewhere when advocates of good government attempt to clean out municipal corruption.

Dr. Doyle has served 15 days of his 30-day contempt sentence. The procedure of questioning him on bribery of public officials will be taken up by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief inquiry counsel, in a few days. If he refuses to answer, he will remain in jail until the expiration of his sentence, when he will be questioned again. If he is still recalcitrant, he will be liable to a further sentence.

In refusing to sustain the clause in the legislative resolution setting up the Hofstadter committee, whereby the committee was authorized to offer blanket immunity, the high court, holding that this immunity could be granted only by statute, struck a major blow at inquiry procedure, putting the brakes on the scrutiny of the Tammany-Walker Administration.

The furtherance of this investigation now hinges on the speed with which the committee can get action on its request to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for an immediate extraordinary session of the Legislature and, more important still, the temper of that body, when it is asked to enact a statute that will supply the deficiencies in committee power.

Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.) of New York City, chairman of the committee, expects to have the recommendation for the special session before the Governor by Thursday.

Even though the Governor summon the Legislature immediately, however, 10 days' notice must be given, which will make the first week in September the earliest at which both houses can meet.

Judge Seabury is ready, he indicated, to proceed with the committee's inquiry without the power to grant immunity to witnesses, but his immediate action in concert with Senator Hofstadter to effect the necessary legislation was regarded as indicating the importance he attaches to the immunity power as an instrument to effective inquiry.

To effect the supplementary instrumentality, the Legislature must pass the bill, which must then receive the Governor's signature, or, in the event of the Governor's veto, must pass each house by a two-thirds vote.

The support of W. Kingsland Macy, Republican State Chairman, of the committee's request for a special session is unquestioned.

Meanwhile, the city affairs committee, which has been prominent in bringing forward allegations concerning the link between politics and government in New York City, urged the Governor in a statement late yesterday to call a special session at once, so that the Hofstadter committee might be empowered "to tear away the cloak of immunity Tammany Hall has worn so often and so effectively."

Theaters

"Free for All"

Colonial Theater, Boston—Schwab and Mandel present "Free for All," a comedy with music, by Oscar Hammerstein 2d and Laurence Schwab, score by Richard Whiting, numbers by Bobby Connolly, settings by Donald Oenslager. Beginning Aug. 10, 1931. First performance. The cast:

Tom	Peter Lang
Sam	Gus Howard
Stephen Potter, Sr.	Edward Emery
Joe Butler	Russ Brown
Gracie Maynard	Thelma Tipson
Anita Allen	Vera Marsh
Marie Sinnot	Lillian Bond
Michael Byrne	Peter Higgins
Marishka Tarasov	Tamara
Andy Bradford	Don Tomkins
Joan Sumner	Doris Groday
Steve Potter, Jr	Jack Haley
Miss Gibbs	Dorothy Knapp
Dr. Raymond Allen	Philip Lord
Vergil Murgatroyd	Charles Altheff
Mrs. Ida Jones	Jeanette Loff
Pete Webber	Seth Arnold
A Miner	John Donahue
Terence Canavan	G. Pat Collins
Silver Dollar Kate	Grace Johnson
A Reporter	Al Dowling
Jim Allison	E. Saulpaugh
A Parson	Edward Walters

Musical shows are going highbrow. Last year we had a musical comedy satirizing the war spirit. Now comes a comedy with music poking fun at undergraduate Communists, at psychoanalysts and at the Nevada brand of "freedom." (A "comedy with music" seems to differ from a "musical comedy" in having no chorus.) And excellent fun it is, with many a barbed shaft, many a clever line and much pure nonsense. On the whole, this is the wittiest musical show within memory.

It is true that there is too much of it, that there are dull spots and that there are some jokes in doubtful taste and some drinking scenes that will displease many patrons. It is of course for the purpose of correcting some of these faults that the show is revealed to the startled provincial gaze before being submitted to the blighting scrutiny of that intellectual center called Broadway. It should not be difficult to crop some of the scenes, more especially in the second act, where the plot development, overelaborate for this type of entertainment, delays the action unduly. The irrelevant sentimentality of the song, "When Your Boy Becomes a Man," could be spared without tears, and the argument would stand a lot of tightening up.

There are no outstanding voices, but there are some snappy musical numbers, notably "Free for All" and "Not That I Care." Dancing honors go to Miss Groday and Mr. Tomkins, a youthful and flexible pair who twice stopped the show. Mr. Haley wears with a difference the chief burden of the humor, which he publishes with subtlety and imagination. The other principals (everybody is a principal) possess qualities which indicate that they will be better known to fame than they are now. The performance was remarkably smooth for an initial showing. Altogether an auspicious opening of the new season. L. A. S.

FRUIT COMPANY OVERTAXED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—An overassessment of $2,314,751 in taxes of the United Fruit Company of Boston for 1923 and 1925 to 1928 was reported today by Mr. Robert H. Lucas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

'That Vale in Whose Bosom the Bright Waters Meet'

FALLS ON IGUAZU RIVER, ARGENTINA
In an Unspoiled Wilderness, This Great Rush of Water Is the Only Voice

Ewing Galloway

Argentina Has Its Own Niagara In the Majestic Falls of Iguazu

Three Drops, Last of More Than 200 Feet, Form Beautiful Spectacle on River Near Borders of Brazil and Paraguay

The Argentine has its Niagara in the Falls of the Iguazu.

By steamer up the Plata River from Buenos Aires to Rosario, which is the second city in the republic, it is nearly 300 miles. And a thousand miles from Rosario is the junction with the Iguazu River. A few miles from the junction are the falls which are on the boundary line between Brazil and Argentina, and only a few miles from the border of Paraguay. At some lone point, in the midst of astonishing solitudes, the three republics meet.

The roar of the falls is all the more solemn and impressive because it is the only voice in a great wilderness. The falls are nearly two miles long and one who goes to see them will wish to see them from many points of view to really know them. No man's hand has done anything to add to the falls and their beauty, or to modify it.

Just above them the river is wide and gracious; and it takes a sharp turn to prepare itself for the first of its many streams of plunging silver. Three drops there are, and the last is more than 200 feet.

In general the falls follow something after the horseshoe pattern of Niagara, a pattern evidently superinduced by the erosion through the centuries of the rocks that bind the water. In the gorge below a 600-foot line will not plumb the depth. Once, in 1905, storms came, and the waters rose, and because the gorge was narrow, a mere small cleft between towers of rock, the waters piled on themselves to make a height equal to that of the lowest falls, more than 200 feet.

TREE STOCKYARDS TO SUPPLY BEAUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—More than 100,000 young trees and shrubs which will be used to beautify Connecticut roadsides have been accumulated in the five stockyards of the landscape division of the Connecticut Highway Department in the past two years, it has been announced by Mr. John A. MacDonald, Highway Commissioner. The trees and shrubs are valued in wholesale lots at close to $20,000.

The landscape division's slogan of "conservation" dictates that no worthwhile shrub or tree shall be destroyed in the course of road construction or reconstruction if it can possibly be saved. After careful transplanting in the stockyards the trees and shrubs are cultivated at least two years in order to make certain that they are sufficiently rugged to thrive along the roadsides.

WESLEYAN CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — One thousand alumni from all sections of the country are expected here on Oct. 10 to attend the centennial celebration of Wesleyan University. This assemblage will constitute the largest group of Wesleyan graduates to return to the campus for a single event in the 100 years' history of the university.

New Hampshire 4-H Winners Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 11—Delegates attending the Farmers' and Homemakers' Week, which opened at the University of New Hampshire yesterday with informal discussions and reunions, enjoyed a varied program of events today, including an address by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.

Forestry awards in 4-H club work were announced today by K. E. Barraclough, extension forester of the University of New Hampshire as follows: Norton Hildreth, Canterbury, senior state champion; Warren Kolb, Fremont, junior champion; Greenwood 4-H Forestry Club, West Epping, best group work for the year.

Several registrations in the handmowing contest Friday have already been received. Among them is Mr. George J. Bennett of Keene, who has swung a scythe since 1855. Mr. Ford S. Prince, extension agronomist in charge of the event, has announced Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Albert Littlehale, Mr. W. W. Quimby, Mr. William H. Jenney and Mr. V. H. Plummer, as other contestants.

FLYING TO BE TAUGHT AT WILLIAM AND MARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Lieut.-Col. Earl C. Popp of Hartford, Conn. has been selected to take charge of the flight course to be incorporated in the regular curriculum of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va. Training courses will carry students through the transport, or highest pilot requirements.

Last winter Colonel Popp conducted the first flight course ever to be offered by a preparatory school at the Raymond Riordon School for Boys at Highland, New York.

SHOE INDUSTRY AND TEXTILES LEAD IN STATE

Wages and Value of Products Highest, Massachusetts Department Reports

Wage earners in the boot and shoe industry of Massachusetts, including cut stock and findings, number 62,751, whose wages total $72,597,015 for a year, according to the division of statistics of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. This is the largest amount of wages paid workers in any one industry in Massachusetts and it is the largest industry in the value of products.

Woolen and worsted goods mills, the second largest industry, employs 45,673, whose wages total $52,280,778. Cotton goods manufacture, excluding cotton small wares, employs more wage earners than any other industry, 70,418, who received $65,263,514, making it the third industry in value of products.

These data were gathered in connection with the census of manufacturers for 1930, and were made public today. All industries combined number 9671 establishments, employing 887,198 wage earners, who received for the year in wages $924,489,089 and whose work resulted in production of goods valued at $3,364,420,167. The value of stock and materials used by these establishments was $1,678,821,555.

In the boot and shoe industry nearly half a million dollars more was paid in wages during 1929 than in the previous year, when $72,197,971 was the total expenditure, to 63,003 wage earners. The value of products in the previous year was greater, however, with $322,861,580 worth of goods produced.

Woolen and worsted goods mills showed gains all along the line, excepting in value of stock and materials used. Substantial gains were made by cotton goods mills, although the 153 establishments had dwindled to 134 as consolidations, liquidations and removal to other states affected the total number.

The bread and bakery products industry gives employment to 10,414 wage earners, who received $13,710,195 in wages and whose work made possible products valued at $30,270,302. The 1077 bakeries used $29,674,330 worth of stock and materials. This industry also recorded gains over the previous year.

Play Area Planned For Dorchester

An 11-acre playground on Dunbar Avenue near Washington Street, Dorchester, is to be developed from what is now a vacant and unsightly area through collaboration of the Boston School Department and the Mayor's office.

This new play space will include football and baseball fields, according to the Boston Park Department. In addition, there will be a small diamond, a running track, bleachers for spectators, and a small playground equipped for boys and girls.

The Park Department also proposes to improve the approaches to the L. Street bathhouse on the Strandway, South Boston. Curbstones are to be installed to define and protect the edges of the central grass plot. Masonry buffers are planned to prevent automobiles from running over the walks and lawn. Permanent seats are to be provided in the grass plots and paths are to be improved and added.

HAT MAKERS BUSY ON NEW FALL STYLES

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—The new styles in women's felt hats for fall and winter wear are bringing a rush of business to hat factories in this city, where millions of women's hat bodies are produced. Several large factories are operating their forming and sizing departments day and night and in some cases are working continuously with three eight-hour shifts.

SAVING SOUGHT IN GOVERNMENT BY AUSTRALIA

Industrial Council to Study Use of Business Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The problem of applying business efficiency methods to government operation is to be examined by the Australian Council of Industries, with the double purpose of reducing costs without impairing service, and descreasing the tax upon the individual. By increasing the taxable assets more quickly it is hoped that the burden of taxation may be spread over a broader field, so reducing the individual tax.

Three chief reasons are given by Mr. R. O. Law, chairman of the Council of Industries, for Australia's financial difficulties. He believes the country is suffering from overborrowing, from government ownership of railways, and from government management of trading operations carried on by individuals in other countries.

The community is being taxed to pay losses on public undertakings, Mr. Law declares, and the tendency is to increase government activities and bring everything under the control of the Government. This is a mistake, he believes. Four-fifths of the farmers of the country are under the Industries Assistance Board or the Agricultural Bank, he said, using that as one instance of government activity not entirely to be approved

Looking toward the possible sale of state trading concerns, the council has named a committee of accountants to determine the wisdom of such action, and the possible price that would be acceptable to the Government.

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATE

PANAMA CITY, R. P., Aug. 10 (By U. P.)—Señor Horacio Alfaro, former Secretary of Foreign Relations, yesterday was named Panamanian representative to the Pan-American Commercial Conference.

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Don't try to do family wash at your Summer cottage—it doesn't pay and takes too much out of you. This laundry is operating a special cottage door service this Summer. Twice each week our trucks go as far north as Barrie on the west side and Beaverton on the east side of Lake Simcoe—west as far as Oakville—northwest to Collingwood, including Wasaga Beach—and east as far as Bowmanville. Just phone and let us know where your cottage is located and our driver will call on his next trip. We are also operating a cash-and-carry department for left-at-home men folks. Washes picked up in Toronto delivered at Summer cottage if desired—and vice versa. Phone today.

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'THIRD DEGREE' IS A MYTH, SAY POLICE CHIEFS

Some Admit, However, That Severe Methods Are Often Necessary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—From individual leaders of some of America's police forces came sharp disagreement yesterday with the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement charging "third degree" methods in police practice.

The accusation of brutality and other findings of the commission were viewed by them as having "done more than anything else to destroy departmental morale and law enforcement."

The report was brought before members of the executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police meeting here. That group declined as a whole to disagree with the report publicly, but individual members gave their replies.

The commission's report, however, is to be put before the association's convention at St. Petersburg, Fla., in October.

Mr. H. D. Harper, police chief at Colorado Springs, Colo., said he did not know of a police department that uses "third degree" methods.

Mr. Joseph A. Gerk, chief of St. Louis, said: "Third degree is a myth so far as St. Louis is concerned."

Mr. John L. Sullivan, chief of Pittsfield, Mass., said the report hurts law enforcement and damages police morale.

Mr. John H. Alcock, acting commissioner of Chicago police, said he heard criticism of "third degree" methods when he took charge 14 months ago, and that he ordered it stopped.

Police officers of San Francisco, Kenosha, Wis., St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City issued categorical denials. Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner of New York City said he had not read the report but invited inspection of his prisoners at the daily lineup.

Mr. J. J. Pszanowsfi, chief of police of Omaha, said reports from one source cited by the commission of "third degree methods here were bunk." Mr. George Allen, assistant chief, said that smart criminal lawyers have forced the police everywhere to discontinue brutal methods and to be more clever in procuring confessions.

Philadelphia Director Says Law Is Stretched

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—The forces of the law "wouldn't get to first base in combating criminal elements if we adhered strictly to the letter of the law," Mr. Lemuel B. Schofield, director of the Department of Public Safety, said in commenting on the Wickersham Commission's criticism of police met

The commission credited Schofield with having done away with the "third degree" method of obtaining confessions here, but stated that in Philadelphia "cold storage" or illegal detention of prisoners was carried on by detaining them in cells without contact with friends or attorneys for periods from a few days to three weeks.

Cleveland Police Deny Practicing Third Degree

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP)—Police Chief George Matowitz today emphatically denied that "third-degree" methods are used by Cleveland police.

Cleveland was one of 15 cities where the latest report of the Wickersham commission on law enforcement said police were brutal in their examination of criminals.

"If there is any evidence of such a thing here I would suspend the offending officer immediately," Chief Matowitz said.

Fund Established For Textile Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Textile Foundation, which has charge of spending the income from a fund of $1,250,000, will distribute fellowships in textile research aggregating $100,000 in September, it became known here recently.

Just what the quota of each cotton state will be, was not announced, but it is believed a practical certainty that the huge textile interests throughout this section will be the largest beneficiaries of the distribution.

Fellowships will be granted only to students who are desirous of entering the textile industry as a career, and who wish to prepare themselves for executives. Leaders in the industry have for years advocated more research endeavor as a means of greater efficiency.

The fellowships were made possible partly through the fund accruing from the sale of dyestuff patents, confiscated by the United States Government during the World War, and appropriated by Congress for use in developing the textile industry.

Applications for portions of the money are now being investigated by a special committee of the foundation, and their decisions will be made public at a meeting to be held in Charlotte, N. C., early in September.

Recipients of fellowships will, in each instance, be confined to those students who have started a piece of research work that is recognized as of value to the progress of the industry.

ONTARIO SAID TO SET RURAL EXAMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8—An example for rural women in all parts of the world is being set by the women of the Province of Ontario through their women's institutes, according to Mr. George A. Putnam, director of institute work, speaking at a Canadian farmers' outing in a Lake Erie resort this week.

These institutes, which encourage the study of homemaking activities and community betterment projects, have been copied by rural women in 28 other countries, he said, adding that women from a South African community visited him recently seeking information concerning the work of the institutes.

WOOLMEN VARY ON GOVERNMENT ENTERING TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

merchants, in fact, more than the business can stand with the Government handling a third of the wool clip.

While the Federal Farm Loan Act is in operation, Draper & Co. is one of the few organizations in the country capable of handling the large quantity of wool assigned to it by the Government.

Government Agency Says Federal Scheme Generally Approved

(Compiled by Draper & Co., Inc., Boston Wool Merchants)

Prior to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act in June, 1929, it had been apparent to keen observers that a national plan for marketing the domestic wool clip of the United States was essential. Other important wool-producing countries had well-developed merchandising systems which had proved economically sound and which made provision for placing wool on the market in an orderly fashion.

The bulk of wool in the United States is shorn once a year, and in consequence during a few spring months nearly the entire clip of more than 300,000,000 pounds is offered for sale. As a result, the market is generally glutted at shearing time and prices are usually unduly soft at just the period that the grower is marketing his year's crop.

The Agricultural Marketing Act was passed when relief was most required, not only by the wool grower but by the manufacturer and everyone having a financial interest in wool.

During the period of dropping prices during the last few years, conditions had become serious. Manufacturers had, of necessity, adopted a hand-to-mouth policy. Their usual large inventories of finished stock and raw material showed heavy losses. They liquidated their position and bought only for immediate needs.

Wool Must Be Sold

But wool, once shorn, must go somewhere and the wool-growers' season's expenses must be met, and wool was their only liquid asset and must be passed along. So the burden of carrying the wool inventory, refused by both grower and manufacturer, was passed to the middlemen and their bankers. This burden was a heavy one and occasioned severe losses, with the result that confidence was destroyed, and when the spring of 1930 approached, the wool market faced demoralization.

By virtue of the Marketing Act of 1929, wool growers' coöperative associations throughout the United States have joined in the organization of a central selling agency, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, to which about 35 per cent of the 1930 wool clip was consigned. This called for advances to growers of about $35,000,000, of which only about $7,000,000 was lent by the Federal Farm Board, the balance coming from a syndicate of eastern commercial banks and the Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield.

A tonnage of more than 135,000,000 pounds of wool and mohair was handled, involving the intricate details, not only of physical storage but of proper record-keeping for financing on warehouse receipts and for accurate accounting with the many thousands of individual wool-grower members. The great bulk of these wools have been sold and loans largely reduced.

Plan Widely Approved

Selling policies of the National Corporation met with approval from manufacturers and the wool trade as a whole. Control over this heavy weight of wool was so used as to prevent demoralization of the market. Not only did the wool growers receive, it is estimated, $15,000,000 more for their clip than they would have otherwise, but all through the summer and fall of 1930, wool prices maintained a stability which gave a foundation for manufacturing and the safe merchandising of wool, and saved substantial amounts to all interested in wool and the woolen industry.

The United States does not produce, on the average, more than 70 per cent of the wool it consumes. There is not the danger of unwieldy surpluses which makes handling of certain other agricultural commodities a much more difficult problem. Our domestic clip can be handled economically through a national coöperative selling agency, as routings to consuming points can be arranged with a saving of handling charges and freight rates not possible heretofore.

In normal times, through the control which 100,000,000 or more pounds gives to the central agency, the substantial fluctuations in price caused by competition in a speculative commodity, and the depressing effect caused by the congestion of the spring clip, can to a great extent be avoided. The plan enables tens of thousands of growers to act in coöperation to secure a just price for their year's production.

Not a Price-Fixing Scheme

Coöperative marketing of commodities is nothing new. It has been carried on for years in foreign countries and in a number of lines in this country with marked success, proving very satisfactory to producer and consumer on account of its sound economic basis. It has been described as "marketing brought up to date."

This is no price-fixing undertaking. It aims to enable the United States wool market to move in normal times on a parity with the prices of the wool markets of the world. In times of severe depression, when our market is on its own basis and the full duty-protection cannot be realized, it is no part of this movement to withdraw its stock from the market. Under such conditions the National Corporation will continue to sell at the full market price of the day.

The national wool marketing movement thus far has been a constructive power benefiting the grower and his only customer, the American manufacturer, whose interests are identical. It will do no harm to any agency hitherto functioning in the marketing of this great national product, unless such agency is less efficient in operation.

Farm Board members through arranging the financial machinery and general helpful suggestions have earned the gratitude of thousands of wool-growers who find in this plan the beginnings of a national system for handling wool.

World's Wheat Crop Reported 6 P. C. Under That of Last Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Forecasts and estimates of the 1931-32 wheat crop in 20 foreign countries which last year produced about 50 per cent of the world wheat crop, outside of Russia and China, total 1,879,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 6 per cent from the crop of 1,990,000,000 bushels a year ago, according to reports received by the crop reporting bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

An estimate for Canada of 235,000,000 bushels is included in the above totals. A crop of 225,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels seems most probable as compared with 398,000,000 bushels harvested in 1930, the bureau states. The harvesting of the winter wheat crop has been completed and high yields of good quality grain have been obtained. The winter wheat crop, however, represents only about 5 per cent of the total crop. Cutting of spring wheat is expected to be general in the western provinces during the present week, according to the bureau.

Estimates and forecasts of the production in 13 European countries which produce more than 80 per cent of the European crop outside of Russia total 1,196,000,000 bushels compared with 1,125,000,000 bushels in the same countries last year. These forecasts together with condition reports from the other countries point to a crop outside of Russia larger than in 1930 but below the crop in 1929.

Heavy rains about the middle of July had caused some concern regarding the crops, especially in central and western Europe. The August official report for Germany indicates that the weather during July was, on the whole, not unfavorable although the storms caused some lodging and reduced the quality of the grain. Weather conditions in France are hampering harvesting. Yields are reported as irregular and wheat lying in the fields is beginning to deteriorate.

In Italy, harvesting progressed satisfactorily and the crop is said to exceed last year, but an official estimate is not yet available. Harvesting in Rumania has been completed and the quality of the grain is reported as very good, the bureau declares.

Russia has increased the area under wheat by nearly 10,000,000 acres but private reports to the bureau indicate that the average yield this season will be below last year. Spring crops are said to be reflecting the ill effects of the late sowing. The total grain acreage cut up to July 25 is reported at 72,000,000 acres but only 6.3 per cent of this grain has been threshed.

CANADA NEARS 10,000,000 MARK

OTTAWA, Aug. 11 (AP)—A report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states Canada's estimated population at the end of 1930 was 9,922,000. The report predicts the population of the Dominion will be over 10,000,000 when the census is complete.

World Court Month by Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Two time-worn disputes, one dating back many centuries to the days of Eric the Red, the other having its origin in Napoleonic days, now loom as the most important cases before the World Court. The first of these is the question of the sovereignty of Erik Raude's Land in Eastern Greenland, claimed by Denmark and Norway. The second is the case of the Free Customs Zone of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex, between France and Switzerland.

* * *

Occupation of Erik Raude's Land by Norwegian fur trappers late in June and official announcement of this arbitrary occupation by the Norwegian Government on July 10 brought to a crisis the dispute over the territory.

Denmark immediately requested the World Court to investigate and settle the conflict, declaring the occupation as unjustifiable encroachment and violation of the treaties in force.

Norway has repeatedly claimed historical title to Greenland. In 1919, however, at the request of Denmark the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden and Japan recognized the Danish sovereignty over entire Greenland.

Lengthy negotiations between Denmark and Norway resulted in an agreement in 1924 which allowed equal rights to Danish and Norwegian subjects in the territory under dispute, but the question of sovereignty remained unsatisfactory to Norway.

According to the Norwegian standpoint it was admitted by Denmark that Eastern Greenland was "no man's land." Some declare, however, that the agreement confirmed the Danish sovereignty, as Great Britain and France claimed, under this agreement, the same rights as allowed to Norwegian subjects, referring to the most-favored-nation clause. These rights were granted.

* * *

The Danish Government introduced the suit against the Norwegian Government in accordance with the much mooted Optional Clause referred to in Article 36 of the Statute of the Court. This is practically the first time that the Optional Clause has been invoked.

Denmark filed its application with special reference to the Optional Clause, and Norway has not raised any objection so far and has proceeded to appoint its agent in this case.

The clause then has brought together two countries involved in a difficult deadlock. It is also worthy of note that the Optional Clause has been invoked by two Scandinavian countries who were among the first to adhere to the clause.

* * *

The French-Swiss customs zones case, which is now before the Court for the third time, is a very intricate one. The zones in question were established on French territory around Geneva after the Napoleonic wars, in order to provide Geneva with a larger market for its own products and also with a larger area in which to buy its necessities, without having to cross frontiers. The French customs line therefore was not at the political frontier but at the inside of the frontier of the zones.

Under Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles it was agreed that the customs régime in the zones did not correspond with present conditions and, although Switzerland was no party to this treaty, Switzerland and France agreed that they would try to reach a solution concerning the régime of these zones.

France considered, however, that this meant that the zones were now abolished and so put up customs barriers at the political frontier. But Switzerland took an opposite view and contended that the zones were to be maintained, and that only the rules were subject to revision, by common assent.

By a special agreement the case was referred to the World Court in October, 1924, but it was not before the summer of 1929 that the case actually came up. The task of the Court, under the agreement, was limited to the giving of an interpretation of Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles. The Court pronounced its opinion in an order favoring Switzerland.

As the Court desired the parties to come to an agreement on the future customs régime, further time was given to the case lasting till the end of July, 1931.

Apparently the parties have failed to reach any agreement, not even a partial one. When the case again comes before the Court, therefore, a final judgment will be essential.

Although the Court is qualified to give a judgment on the régime itself to be applied, the compromise between the parties concerned states that any regulation concerning importation in franchise imposed by the Court cannot become effective unless approved by the parties. The Court is in doubt as to whether it can act on such a provision, since this touches the heart of international justice itself and is contrary to the bases of a court of justice.

The Court may therefore prefer merely to restate in the form of a judgment the indications as to the solution of the legal questions involved which it gave in its earlier order. The future developments of this case are therefore being watched with more than usual attention by those interested in the administration of international justice.

* * *

Other cases on the Court's calendar are: an advisory case relating to railway traffic between Lithuania and Poland, submitted on June 31 of this year and now ready for a hearing; and an advisory case relating to the treatment of Polish nationals and other persons of Polish origin or speech in the Danzig territory, which case is not expected to be ready before September.

CAROLINA YOUTH TO UPHOLD DRY CAUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 11—A determined opposition against enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment will be made by the Youth Alliance Council, a unit of which has been organized here. Its purpose is the lining up of the nation's youth in support of prohibition. Miss Maude Little is president of the Charlotte group.

The organization, composed of the young people of the nation of every denomination and race, is being perfected under the direction of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

Pan-American Line Ties Up With Scadta

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Pan American Airways System has entered into an agreement with Scadta, the national air mail system of Colombia, by which air mail, passenger and express facilities of the two companies will be coördinated, according to announcement made here yesterday.

Mr. J. T. Trippe, president of the Pan American Airways System, in a statement describing the coöperation of the two air transport organizations under the new agreement, said he hoped one result would be inauguration of a one-day air mail, passenger and express service between the United States and Colombia during the next 60 or 90 days. Such a service would involve speeding up present fast schedules across the Caribbean Sea, he said, and would provide dawn-to-dusk schedules between North and South America.

Virginia Stirred By Jail Crowding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The overcrowded condition of Virginia's state penitentiary and local jails is causing an acute humanitarian as well as penal problem to the Commonwealth.

The 2000 prisoners at work upon the roads are considered the more fortunate ones, for the state penitentiary now houses 830 convicts—far more than its normal capacity. City jails also are jammed.

No relief from the overcrowding is in sight, although circuit judges are thinking twice before sentencing more men and women to prison.

One reason for the overcrowding has been the drought poverty in the rural districts, which has prevented many from paying their fines. Those who cannot pay must go to jail.

Many of the jails of Virginia were built in Revolutionary times, or before, and are in no condition to house prisoners under modern standards. Even the modern prisons are little better when overcrowded.

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HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
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PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
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ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
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FREIGHT RATE RISE OPPOSED BY FARMERS

Grange Officials Hold I. C. C. Lacks Right to Take Action Roads Request

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A 15 per cent increase in freight rates imposed upon the farmer at the present time was called "preposterous" by National Grange officials, as the opponents of the proposed increase began testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission here today.

At the same time, a committee representing the regulatory commissions of six mid-western states prepared a petition calling upon the commission to dismiss the petition of the railroads on the ground that the commission is without authority to increase rates to meet financial emergencies alone, and that the carriers in presenting their case wholly failed to show any evidence that an increase in rates would produce additional revenues.

"A prostrate agriculture cannot pay an increased freight rate," Mr. Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, warned the commission. "American agriculture," he declared, "is greatly concerned about this effort to add arbitrarily to its fundamental costs.

Should Cut Costs

Mr. Taber admitted that the railroads need more revenue, but held that they should gain it by "cutting to the wall their costs, as agriculture has cut its to the wall." He declared that wasteful competition could be eliminated and that consolidation may be essential. While the Grange does not advocate wage cuts, he said, it does hold that agriculture must not be crushed in the effort to maintain high standards of wages.

"It would be perfectly preposterous to impose upon the farmer the additional burden of a 15 per cent increase in freight rates, Mr. Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the Grange, declared. "If the railroads are facing problems and perplexities as a result of the present depression, it is still more true that agriculture is confronted with even greater hardships and difficulties," he said.

The committee which prepared the petition for dismissal of the railroad's plea represented the regulatory bodies of South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and North Dakota.

Others who appeared in opposition to the increase were Mr. Fred Juenger, of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, and Mr. E. T. Foxenbergh, of the Associated Industries of the State of New York.

More Testimony for Roads

The hearings are for shippers of the Middle Atlantic and Southern Atlantic states. New England shippers were heard in Portland, Maine, last week and various hearings have been set this month for Middle Western and Far Western opponents of the proposed horizontal rate increase.

Preparatory to hearing the opposition, Mr. B. H. Meyer, commissioner, heard three proponents of the railroads' case which had presumably been closed with the July hearings. Mr. Philip A. Benson, of Brooklyn, treasurer of the Emergency Committee on Railroad Investments of Life Insurance Companies and Mutual Savings Banks, representing companies who hold over $3,000,000,000 in railroad bonds, declared the future of the railroad bond as an investment for New York savings banks to be at stake.
disposed of by the banks.

Mr. C. J. Fagg, representing the Newark, (N. J.) Chamber of Commerce, told the Commission his organization favored the rate increase as an emergency measure. Mr. J. M. Davison, representing the Commercial Traffic Managers of Philadelphia, a voluntary organization formed by 117 manufacturers, merchants and trade organizations, declared his organization believed the public would be served by the increase.

Mr. Noah W. Cooper of Nashville, contended the railroads should not be granted an increase as the merchant, farmer and workman would have no one to aid them in their distress. "It seems to me," he declared, "that granting this would tend to breed strife, war and anarchy in our country. If each one in distress goes seeking relief out of the other's pocket, then brutal anarchy would reign."

LONDON'S POLICE REORGANIZED AS CRIME INCREASES

(Continued from Page 1)

which criminals can obtain the assistance of a motorcar by simply appropriating one left standing in the street greatly encourages crime, and he urged the increased use of garages and greater precautions to prevent the theft of cars.

The discipline in the police force had been well maintained, the report said. Only seven men were dismissed in 1930, against 24 in 1929.

Augmentation made in the mobile squad of New Scotland Yard and to the cars at its disposal has made possible an organization which insures that patrols in wireless communication with headquarters are available both by day and night. Their work resulted in a large number of apprehensions during the last year, and there is reason to believe that their existence is a considerable deterrent to crime.

Cases involving intercommunication with foreign police forces increased, the report shows. Close personal relations have been maintained with the heads of the principal European forces and a friendly feeling has been fostered by the activities of the International Criminal Police Commission.

Nova Scotia Upset By Crime Outbreak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 10—Outbreaks of lawlessness, said to be more serious than any experienced before in eastern Canada, have been reported from various parts of Nova Scotia during the last week-end. Attacks on individuals reported from Halifax, Truro, Sydney and other parts of the province, including 17 robberies with violence in Halifax during the present month, have produced demands from the press for a return of the mounted police, which were removed by the Government upon the formation of the provincial police staffs.

Ministers, laymen and social workers alike maintain that this unusual lawlessness is attributable to the easy access of intoxicating liquor at Government liquor stores, and also to the influence of many outsiders seeking employment.

Less Crime in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Crime is on the decrease in Scotland. The report of the Prisons Department recently issued states that the number of persons in custody during 1930 was lower than in any year since 1919.

A striking reduction has occurred in the number of women imprisoned. At the beginning of this century 23 per cent of the average daily prisoners were women. In 1930 women formed less than 11 per cent of the total daily average.

Juvenile offenders during 1930 were fewer than in 1929 and much below the average for the preceding five years.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Clara P. Hall, Oneonta, N. Y.
Earl L. Hall, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. May Sobey, Hudson, N. Y.
Melville M. Sobey, Hudson, N. Y.
A. Raffman, Paterson, N. J.
Mrs. A. Raffman, Paterson, N. J.
Miss Ethlyn M. Steward, Bangor, Maine
Walter J. Moll, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Mrs. Reba Kerr, Bayonne, N. J.
Miss Agnes C. Kerr, Bayonne, N. J.
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Miss Dora S. Tausch, Akron, Ohio
Mrs. E. Tausch, Akron, Ohio
Dorothy M. Walker, Toronto, Canada
Max F. Walker, Toronto, Canada
Carolin Britton, South Manchester, Conn.
Mary C. Christian, Pontiac, Mich.
Pearl B. Clendening, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth L. Cleveland, Fargo, N. D.
W. A. Cleveland, Fargo, N. D.

Birmingham Improves Parks With $500,000 Bond Issue Cash

Alabama City Develops Land and Acquires New Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The City of Birmingham has greatly added to the beauty and utility of its park system by the expenditure of $500,000 for permanent improvement, under terms of a bond issue voted for that purpose. The city for the last six years has been active in providing recreational facilities and during that time has built a public stadium, bought three golf courses and acquired three swimming pools. But until recently many of the city's parks were "in the rough," mere plots of land with little or no improvements and unsuitable for public use.

Under direction of Mr. Roy S. Marshall, park superintendent, each of the 31 parks in the city was cleaned up and beautified and a half dozen in different sections of the city chosen for erection of permanent buildings. A different project was developed at each of the major parks, including a rose garden, a swimming pool, a Japanese garden and an outdoor picnic ground.

To provide additional play facilities, tennis courts and baseball diamonds were built at all parks where suitable. The city now has 34 tennis courts all of which have wire backstops and permanent nets. All are free except those at Highland Park, where a small charge is made. Tennis has become so popular that a lawn tennis association has been formed in the city and is sponsoring tournaments. Baseball diamonds were freely built and some of them where city tournaments are played compare favorably with professional diamonds.

The city now has 44 public playgrounds, most of which have paid supervisors. The city operates three golf courses which are the peer of many private links. During April the three municipal golf courses had an attendance of more than 10,000. Attendance fees are used chiefly to improve the courses. Two of the courses have been purchased within the last year from private clubs, one of which wished to get further into the country and another being in financial difficulties.

Include Rose Garden

Under the $500,000 bond issue major developments at Avondale Park include a rose garden, a natral outdoor theater, concrete bleachers and a shelter and concession house. The rose garden includes 3000 bushes and 33 varieties of roses planted in a specially prepared plot. The garden is circular and is 240 feet in diameter with a pergola for climbing roses in the center.

The rolling terrain of the park permits of an outdoor stadium. Native rocks are used for seats and for the construction of dressing rooms. The stage floor is a carpet of grass with shrubbery for a background. An orchestra pit with floodlights is provided. The arrangement is along the lines of the outdoor theater in St. Louis, Mo., and designed for pageants, plays, and outdoor church services. It has a seating capacity of 1600. In the area of the park set aside for games concrete bleachers seating 1200 were erected.

An interesting flower development in the new program is a formal Japanese garden at the Ensley Park. The garden has a lily pond in the center with an ornamental Japanese bridge spanning the lake at its narrowest part. The pond is heavily stocked with goldfish both for their own beauty and for their utility in eating mosquito larvae.

Leads Beautification

ROY S. MARSHALL
Park and Playground Director, Birmingham, Ala.

Flowers and hedges surround the lily pond. The garden is in the shape of a figure eight. Near by is an iris garden with 10,000 bulbs of 128 varieties planted in a curcular bed.

A new swimming pool erected at the North Birmingham Park at a cost of $30,000 is 60 by 100 feet in size and equipped with a water purification plant. About 65 per cent of the pool is less than five feet deep. The remaining 35 per cent reaches a maximum of nine feet.

A miniature Japanese garden also was built at this park. It includes a rock mountain about four feet high in the center, with 18-inch walks, a lake about the size of a bathtub, a tea house three by five feet, a tori four feet high, small lanterns, and dwarfed Japanese shrubbery. Japanese red maples, blood red in color and rare in the South are features.

Made Picnic Grounds

Green Springs Park, located on the southern border of the city and heretofore largely undeveloped, was converted into a picnic grounds suitable for use by Sunday school, church and civic organizations. A meandering roadway two miles long was built through the park. The first unit of a community building of limestone rock was erected.

"Due to the foresight of some of the city's early mayors, the city was well blessed with park acreage," said Mr. Marshall, "but until the $500,000 issue was passed last January much of the park spaces had remained undeveloped. The park system now provides 44 playgrounds, three golf courses, three swimming pools, 84 tennis courts and 15 baseball diamonds within an area of 387 acres. Every park, including the smallest, was landscaped and otherwise beautified.

"Approximately 290,000 persons participate each month in the recreation provided by the Birmingham park system. Some criticism was directed toward the city for talking over golf courses but they have perhaps been more popular than any other feature. Proceeds from the bond issue were restricted exclusively to improvements and men in need of work were used largely. A maintainance budget of $115,000 annually is provided for the parks with prospects that this will be raised next year."

Lines' Aid Planned By Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Terms which may permit Mr. Paul W. Chapman, present owner, to retain possession of the United States Lines have been outlined by Shipping Board representatives at conferences in New York on the financial plight of the company.

The board was said by officials here to have expressed a willingness to take back the liners George Washington and America and apply the money already paid the Government on them toward completion of two new ocean vessels now being built for Mr. Chapman at Camden, N. J.

The board also was reported to have offered to make concessions on the amount of notes held on the other vessels.

In return the board would require the interests getting the lines to raise $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 as working capital and $2,500,000 for completing the vessels under construction and also to guarantee protection of the preferred stockholders of the United States Lines.

Electric Power Inquiry Started

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—An investigation of the entire domestic electric power industry was instituted today by the Federal Power Commission.

The inquiry embodies companies not under federal regulation. It was disclosed by Mr. Ralph B. Williamson, vice-chairman, that questionnaires had been sent to all licensees of the Commission and to holding companies with which they are connected.

Management, control and financing of the licensees are to be studied thoroughly, along with the economic relation of fuel-produced power to the hydro electric energy, which comes under Government supervision.

CAR SERVICE TO END IN ARGENTINE CITY

ROSARIO, Arg., Aug. 10 (By U. P.)—This city of 500,000 population will be without street car service from Sept. 1 on, the directorate of the local tramway company, which has its head offices in Brussels, Belgium, has informed the municipality. The company has a capital estimated at 16,000,000 paper pesos ($4,480,000) and employs 2000 men. Its concession expires in 1971.

The directorate stated that unfair competition from free lance bus lines had ruined its business here, and that great operating losses in recent years had made it impossible to continue. The municipality is debating the question of whether or not it should take over the tram lines and maintain a service.

DOLE TO FOLLOW INSURANCE PLAN, HEBERT ASSERTS

Senator From Rhode Island Completes Study of Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — The establishment of a federal unemployment insurance system would be the first step to a national dole, Senator Felix Hebert (R.), of Rhode Island, and chairman of a special Senate Committee on unemployment insurance, declared today upon his return from an extended visit to Europe, where he studied the problem of unemployment relief.

Mr. Hebert expressed his views to President Hoover at the Rapidan Camp during the past week-end. He also conferred with Mr. John J. Leary, special investigator for the Department of Labor, who returned several days ago from a four months' survey of conditions in Europe.

Mr. Hebert revealed that he contemplates convening his committee in Washington late next month for further public hearings. Among those whom he expects to call are Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gerald Swope, president of General Electric Company, Mr. William Z. Ripley, professor of political economy at Harvard University and officers of the American Federation of Labor. Dr. Lee K. Frankel, actuary of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, who has been making an independent study of European unemployment insurance systems, will also be invited to attend.

Plan to Be Presented

It is understood that Senator Wagner (D.), of New York, the author of the resolution authorizing the committee and a proponent of unemployment insurance, will have a group of experts testify. It is reported that having been denied authority by the committee to have an expert study made of unemployment insurance plans, Mr. Wagner secured the coöperation of experts in the Brookings Institution, and that a plan of unemployment insurance legislation will be presented at the coming session of Congress.

"I am firmly convinced," Mr. Hebert said, "as a result of my study of unemployment insurance in Europe, that the institution of such a system in the United States would be the first step toward a national dole. The main difficulty with the dole system, as it operates throughout Europe, with the possible exception of Italy, is that it is intertwined with politics.

Securing the Dole

"Take the situation in England, for example, where the dole is being operated at a cost of $300,000,000 annually," he continued. "Suppose the application of an idle person to be placed on the dole is refused by the local committee. The man immediately goes to his political leader. In turn the leader consults the member of Parliament from that district. That man goes to his own leader, who consults the Secretary of the Treasury. As a result the man is placed on the dole whether he is eligible or not," Mr. Hebert declared.

When Parliament closed recently, Mr. Hebert said, the economy commission recommended a 20 per cent decrease in governmental contribution to the dole and an increase by employers and employees.

The situation in Italy is somewhat different, Mr. Hebert explained. Unlike England, Italy has an actual surplus of about 12,000,000 lires ($600,000), estimated as sufficient to operate the dole system, for its beneficiaries seldom receive more than $1.25 a week.

While the system of unemployment insurance in Italy was inaugurated and is regulated by the Government, not one lire is paid into the fund, which is amassed entirely by employers and employees, Mr. Hebert declared. Even the supervising officials draw their salaries from that fund.

Germany has had a critical time with the operation of her dole system, Mr. Hebert added, and as a result several radical changes have been introduced.

Amateur Pilots Group for Sports

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The United States Amateur Air Pilots' Association has been formed to establish sport flying on a strictly non-professional basis according to announcement made by Mr. John S. Reaves, of Rye, N. Y., yesterday.

The purpose of the organization will be to adopt rules under which amateur pilots are defined and certified; to codify regulations governing national and international amateur flying events, both competitive and non-competitive; to register individual, but uniform aircraft insignia for every private airplane owner in the country, and to compile actuary statistics on amateur flying so as to obtain decreased insurance rates for its members, Mr. Reaves said.

Mr. Reaves, who is president of the organization, was one of the chief organizers of the national Aviation Country Clubs. Several of the best-known sportsmen fliers have already enrolled in the new organization, it was said.

FEDERAL BOARD ACTS TO ASSIST RAISIN GROWERS

Loans of $9,125,000 to Be Granted—Silence on 'Fruit Industries'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Widespread conjecture has been aroused by the action of the Federal Farm Board in approving additional financing for the raisin-grape growers of California for 1931-32, but maintaining complete silence on further loans to Fruit Industries, Ltd., that branch of the grape industry which deals in wine concentrates.

Fruit Industries, Ltd., has come in for considerable comment in recent weeks from both wet and dry leaders, who criticized its product as an evasion of the dry laws. The wets attacked the Hoover Administration and the Farm Board for financing such a business, and the drys denounced it as undermining national prohibition.

No reason was advanced by the farm board for its failure to act on the request of Fruit Industries Ltd., for new loans. Reports have been current in the capital that a rift has developed between Fruit Industries and the California Grape Control Board, the parent organization of more than 85 per cent of the grape growers, but these have been denied.

The text of the farm board statement was as follows:

"The farm board has agreed to advance funds to the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California for operating purposes for the year 1931-32 which the coöperative and the board feel will permit of successful conduct of the coöperative's business.

"The Board has also agreed to participate in financing the California raisin pool upon the basis of the 1930 advances, which it is estimated will mean an average advance to the growers of approximately 2½ cents per pound.

"It is expected that the California grape control board will continue its operations during the coming season, including the collection of stabilization fees."

It is understood that the advance to the Sun-Maid growers amounts to about $625,000 and that to the California raisin pool is between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000. In addition, a sum of about $5,000,000 is expected to be loaned to the pool by Federal intermediate credit banks. This means a total of approximately $9,125,000, as compared with about $14,000,000 advanced to the growers last year.

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An extra large fancy shrimp of unusual quality

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Butter Thins N. B. C. — Lb Pkg 25c
Nice with peas or soup—all cooked ready to eat
Diced Carrots 2 No 2 Tins 19c
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Evaporated Milk Van Camp's or Sealect 3 Tall Tins 19c
Fancy Chinook salmon—rich in oil
Steak Salmon Finest Brand — No ½ Tin 23c
Always fresh—serve with the salad
Beechnut Crackers 2 Pkgs 25c

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

EDUCATIONAL

Sky View of College Courses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GIVE the freshman an airplane view of all there is to know. Give him a friendly counselor to serve him for four years. From sophomore to senior year allow him to delve deep in his chosen field"—these precepts seem integral parts of the Colgate plan. And in the gray-stoned buildings, half hidden by their green elms and maples, which make up this New York State college of 1000 students, the faculty of Colgate University are carrying out these precepts gradually and carefully, initiating what they believe to be a new step in higher education.

The freshman at Colgate meets something new the moment he arrives at the registrar's office. He may not know it, because everything is new to him, but he is not signing up for the usual stand-pat courses. His freshman year will be no continuation of high school subjects—merely a little more of the French he has been having, a little more Latin, mathematics, history. Instead, he finds on the required list a number of "survey" courses. These aim to give the beginner an "airplane view" of all the fields of learning, and there are surveys in fine arts, in philosophy and religion, in the social sciences, and others. He is allowed a few elective courses; the major portion of his schedule is composed of surveys.

By the end of the first year, if the young man has applied himself diligently, he has seen just what each field of human learning amounts to. Now comes the use of all this preparation, for at this time he is required to choose the branch of learning which he shall specialize in during the remainder of his career at Colgate. He will not now choose blindly, for he has had an outline of all there is, placed before him during the year. He has tasted of all, now he may eat of that which is most pleasing to him.

Not Likely to Wander

By being obliged to specialize he will not wander from department to department through all his four years, graduating as a jack of all trades and master of none. Yet there will be no danger of his becoming a specialist in one line, for this intensification in one field will take up but one-half of his class time. The rest will be devoted to subjects of his choice in the various fields—literature, music, languages, chemistry, geology—giving him a broad cultural background.

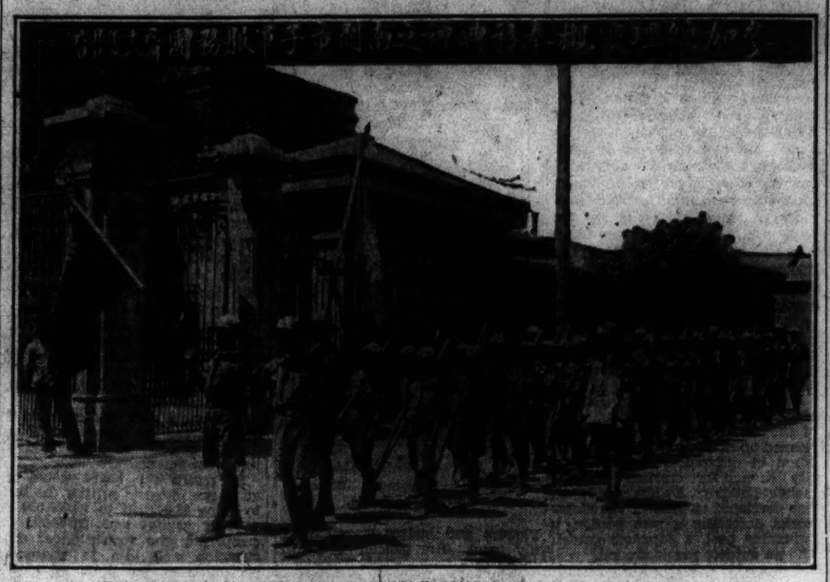
"A friendly counselor for four years"—this feature of the plan is the "tutor," one to every dozen or so men, carefully chosen by the faculty and acting under the dean of students. His task is to meet each of the freshmen under him once a week. The term tutor here signifies something more than an aid or coach for passing examinations, more than someone to help a fellow learn his lessons. His duty will be to consider the man as a whole, to find his weak and strong points, to push forward the rounding out of his character. Differing from a dean in that he has but a few men under him, he will hear good as well as bad reports, and will tend to bring the good reports into ascendancy. There will be no set reports required; an air of informality will reign. If there is congeniality, this professor will continue with the same student for four years.

Oxford Likeness

There is an atmosphere of Oxford in the third feature of the plan. In his junior and senior years, when he has mastered the groundwork in his chosen field, the student will be allowed to do independent work by the "seminar-tutorial" method. Helped onward by the friendly counsel of his "tutor," he will read and delve into his chosen subject without the restrictions of regular assignments or daily attendance to classes. Having planned his readings and research in advance, once each week he will bring to a meeting of a small group of students working on similar lines the results of his work to be talked over, criticized and discussed. In the final half-year will come the thesis to be worked out, if his previous alertness (etc.) warrants it. At the end of all comes a comprehensive final examination, covering his major course, yet the student should have nothing to fear if he has done his work well, for it is general in scope and will examine his thinking and reasoning in his chosen field rather than his memory. Thus will the student come to graduation under the Colgate Plan.

What has been done in this plan up to now? Last year was the third year for two of the survey courses, the second for one, and the first for the remaining two. The seminar courses have long been in effect, but previously for honor students only. Comprehensive examinations have been tried in a few courses. The tutorial system is just beginning. Yet none of these ideas are new with Colgate. Survey courses are in effect, but elective and not required, in a dozen colleges; the tutorial system has long been in use; here, however, is a combination of the various parts of the system into a working unit adapted to the American colleges and the American boy.

There is something attractive in this system to the beginning freshman or five out of six frosh, when questioned, would not have voted it "a good idea." A young man comes to college with expectations high for something new in courses. If he is given a continuation of high school work and methods, college loses a bit of its attraction, while if given a look into the broad fields of knowledge, he sees his part in the great scheme of learning more clearly, and his hopes are raised. And the friendly counsel of the "tutor," the thoughts of future classless hours where he shall study that which lies nearest his heart—this surely is something to inspire.



BOYS OF THE NANKAI MIDDLE SCHOOL, TIENTSIN, CHINA
Scouts on Parade

Since a common understanding must precede a common language, the world needs always first to promote its means to that common understanding. Some of these means have themselves been called a common language. Music is one. A second is that loyalty to a good cause which breaks down all barriers. Another is the Scout Ideal, which has been found native to every race and country.

Boys Making Film

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FOR several years the boys of the Altrincham (Cheshire) County High School have been making films, and this year during the summer camp in July and August they have undertaken to make an "educational geography" picture from the scenery and history of the River Dart.

These films have been produced under the direction of Mr. Ronald Gow, one of the masters, at summer camps which the school has held in Dorset and South Devon. Some of them, particularly "The Man Who Changed His Mind" (a Scout story), have been very successful, while "The People of the Axe" and "The People of the Lake," produced with the help of Sir William Boyd Dawkin, have been bought and used by the Historical Association to demonstrate the value of a history film in schools.

It is the intention this year to film the whole course of the River Dart from source to mouth. The source and upper reaches will be taken by members of a hiking expedition, and the flood plain and drowned river valley, at the end of which Dartmouth stands, will be studied and filmed by the whole party.

This undertaking is not intended to be merely educational, for Mr. Gow means to infuse into it "the romance of a river, the age-old influence of the topography of the district, and its relation to human conditions." Some historical scenes will probably be introduced, and the plant life of the river will be studied and photographed. But the chief attention will be centered on the Dart itself, in order to show what a powerful dramatic theme lies behind this thoroughly English river.

In this way it is hoped the geographical film will come into its own without any commercial aim at the back of it. Though it will be a silent production, there may be a running commentary added.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ
Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

24—Organizing Your Day and Your Talk

EMERSON and Pope both paid high compliments to the value of orderly procedure in important undertakings. "For the world was built in order and the atoms march in tune," wrote Emerson. And in his "Essay on Man," Pope said, "Order is Heaven's first law; and this confest, some are and must be greater than the rest."

Sales records of many well known companies indicate that the salesmen who work in an orderly manner are, generally speaking, much greater producers than those who operate in a haphazard way. Many otherwise well qualified salesmen are today being kept from advancement to bigger positions primarily because they shun system and defy discipline.

There are few vocations which give the worker more individual control of his time and efforts than salesmanship does. And because the average salesman is so little under the discipline of others, it is especially important that he discipline himself. Not the least occasion that he will find for self-discipline is in regard to the proper use of his time. With no time-cards to punch and no supervisor or associate workers to check the way in which his time is employed, it is so easy to start work a little later, or quit a little earlier, or work a little more slowly than the company's rules request. But the salesman who will let his own conscience be his overseer, and obey its promptings as strictly as he would those of his sales manager, will plan his days in ways that will be most profitable to himself and to his company.

One salesman whose work has formed the basis for a book says that the first and most important step in starting his day's work is the setting in order of his "mental house"—his thinking. And he adds, "My day of selling must be built upon cleared ground. . . . I must dig out of my thinking (foundation) all negative, destructive thoughts, such as discouragement, worry, fear, reluctance in making my calls, depression, which are arguments of the devil to paralyze activity and prevent useful service to those upon whom I call." ("A Day of Selling," by E. H. Koenig.)

The salesman above quoted says that his next important step is to plan his day of calls. What a wonderful service it would be to employers and prospects if all salesmen would plan their day of calls so as to eliminate useless visits and to make all of their calls as definite and purposeful as possible. Buyers soon learn to discriminate between the salesmen who take up time with uninteresting generalities or idle gossip and those with whom every call means a constructive conversation.

There is a good lesson to every salesman in the compliment that was recently paid, at a luncheon of business executives, to a man who up to a few years ago had been calling, as a salesman, on practically all of the 50 or more men present. "The thing that I remember best about you as a salesman," said one of the most prominent men at the table, "is that you never left my office without leaving at least one good thought." Is it any wonder that today this former salesman is vice-president and general manager of one of the largest companies he formerly contacted in an ordinary sales capacity?

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"KEEPING AWAY FROM NEGATIVE SUGGESTIONS."

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noted pianist and teacher, has been engaged as a member of the Faculty.

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UPPER SCHOOL
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We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

APPLICATIONS for the fall semester which opens September 14 are now being received. Places are available for a limited number of Junior College men, Upper School boys and Upper School girls. For catalogue and complete information, address The Registrar, 5457 Page Boulevard.

(Senior College will open in September, 1932)

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JUNIOR SCHOOL—GRADES 3 TO 8
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THE HOME FORUM

Music and Footsteps

IT SEEMED so still when we first arrived at Tangier, after three days at sea, with the ceaseless sounds of wind and water, added to the throb of the engines, the racket of things falling about, doors banging, and voices shouting to each other above the din. The first sound I remember noticing, once we were in the villa, was the sound of footsteps. The slippered feet of the Moors make a sound noticeably different from the tread of Europeans in their heavy boots. It is, perhaps, not so much the people as the form and quality of their footwear; and yet the whisper of those quiet shuffling feet is curiously characteristic of the East. It made me feel at once that I had traveled a long way from England.

I used to lie in bed and listen to them at night, late, and again in the early morning, as they went past along the road. There was only a narrow strip of garden between the house and the road, and so I could hear them distinctly. I could, in imagination, see the figure going by, the loud creaking tread of a soldier in baggy, dark blue pantaloons, crimson fez, and uniformed coat, blue puttees and thick boots. Next a still shuffling sound, and I saw an old man wrapped in his brown burnoose, slippers discolored and worn. With it came the clicking tap, tap, tap of a stick.

Then the quick pattering of little hoofs. Donkeys. Were they carrying a load of market produce, or charcoal? Very likely one or the other, and probably a rider as well. I pictured him, a big dark man, black-bearded, wearing a turban, or one of those odd little woolen skullcaps of gay design; he would balance sideways on the tiny beast, his long legs hanging almost to the ground. Or a veiled woman, shrouded in the folds of her white jellab, her scarlet slippers making two bright spots of color against the little donkey's gray coat. But from the vitality and pitch of the accompanying voice, shouting what sounds like "Arr-r-r-rh" to his mount, I guess it to be a Moorish boy. I can see him, slim, black-eyed, sitting far back behind the pack saddle, wearing sand colored, or gay hued clothing; brown or white burnoose flung far back from his shoulders, crimson fez jauntily poised on the back of his dark, cropped head.

Or there may come to my ears the galloping of ponies, hoofs rattling, a whirlwind of haste, clatter, vibration! Some Moorish lads racing along the dusty highway; swaying figures, reminiscent of Greek equestrians, shouting with wild cries, and waving arms and sticks. The storm rushes past, is gone. Silence again; that still, waiting, almost breathless silence of the East, between sunset and sunrise.

For a while the silence is complete; night slipping into early dawn. It is never really still, though, for there is always from nightfall to day dawn the continuous creak, creak, crick, crick of the frogs. It never ceases all night, but it is so steady, so constant, that, after the first, one is hardly conscious of it.

With the first faint streak of daylight comes a new sound. Bells! A deep mellow monotone to begin with; then it breaks into two or three different notes, constantly repeated. A soothing, musical, jangling chime; and with it many, many, tiny footsteps. I know the sound, even without the bells. A herd of goats; I can see them, all colors, in a shaded gamut of tones, fawn, tawny, gray, brown, white, black, golden; bearded and unbearded, horned and hornless; lop eared, green eyed, seeking, immensely hungry, yet instinctively and wonderfully obedient to the voice of their herd, an odd, dilapidated figure, in his frayed brown garments which seem to echo the tones of the tawny flock. He carries a stout staff. The bells come onward, clanging melodiously, monotonously; tiny, busy feet patter toward me, go past, and die away. The four separate notes of the bells become a distant chord in unison. If I were to look out, the whole flock would long since have become a misty, slowly moving shadow in the faint uncertain light of dawn.

Silence again; and then a longer, slower, steadier step, unhurried, patient. Voices of men with them, talking as they go. Cows; four or five shaggy, tawny beasts. All the animals out here seem to be tawny sand color in gradations from cream to gold, and from gold to sepia brown and black. It is as if the people and animals borrowed their color in clothing from the desert, with its solitary, glittering, golden wastes; and that the freshness and beauty of the trees and fields and flowers are caught from the sky and ocean. It makes a strongly striking and beautiful contrast.

I remember watching a group of figures which passed one evening, and recognized them as men I had seen earlier working on the road, and in the quarry further along the hill. Rough figures, wild, uncouth in many ways, yet picturesque and even romantic with the romance of barbaric poetry. So (to one who has hitherto known and dwelt only among Europeans), these Moors must always seem. For most of them carried one or two long-stalked blossoms, and some a whole armful of tall blue iris; and as they stepped homeward all were singing. It seemed in some strange wild harmony of their own. Deep voices, but round and full in tone, pleasant to the ear, and with no harsh notes. There was a curious, melancholy cadence in their song, not depressing, but with just an indefinable feeling of sadness and regret. So the group passed wearing their toil-stained clothes, but free as ever, carrying their flowers, and chanting their wild and melancholy song. Did they feel as they sang some faint memory of forgotten glories and fame, of gallant deeds? For what life, Eastern or Western, but holds moments when past events seem very real and moving!

And then came the sound of the sunset gun; the hour had come when the day's fast was over, and once more the people might eat their Ramadan soup!

Bells once more coming toward me. It is light now, and I get up to open the shutters, and look out into the dewy freshness of morning. There is the sound of even sweeter music coming with the goat bells. A wet, windy morning; rain blowing in from the sea in soft gray drifts, wavering across the fields, and through the sighing and tossing branches of the stone pines and cypresses; turning to silver the leaves of eucalyptus and olive as it blows upon them and lifts them upward. A small, plaintive music, and yet round and full and sweet in tone; the simplest possible melody, but with a fresh tuneful gayety, the outflow of a happy, simple nature that, uncomplaining and cheerful, takes all things as they come. The goatherd, a tall Moorish lad, bare-legged, barefooted, brown hood pulled about him, stepping along behind his small herd, and playing upon his flute as he walks. No matter if the rain drive in sheets, so that his clothes hang in heavy folds about him. What cares he? He drifts along with the rain; and the goat bells make a deep, sweet, full alto to the treble of his melodious piping. There is, in the young figure stepping cheerfully through the gray dawn, piping as he goes, something of that great still patience which characterizes the East; not the fatalistic resignation which takes what comes, but the cheerful acceptation of what is to him a wholly pleasant lot. The will of Allah is not a hard task, but a happy and peaceable business, against which he has no desire or inclination to protest. And so away goes my Moorish goatherd through the dawn and the wavering, misty, driving rain, stepping through the pools of water, scattering cool showers of drops on every side, and flinging abroad into the gusty west wind, those full, clear, piping notes of peace and contentment, happiness in the present, confidence in the future. Youth has so long a way to look ahead, and music speeds his footsteps!

There was one more sound that used to wake me in the night. Every night, once Ramadan had begun, if I did not actually awaken, I was faintly conscious of the sound, Arab drums. In Ramadan, the Arabs eat and drink only between sunset and sunrise; and I was told, though whether truly or not I will not guarantee, that during those hours, at stated intervals, men go around with drums, arousing the people from sleep to eat when they may. Certain it is that, as I lie in bed sleeping, through my slumbers that sound is gradually borne to my drowsy ears.

There seem to be two movements that I can be sure of, and, though I have a feeling that it changes a third time, it may be just a recurrence to the original beat. The strokes begin with a long beat, then a short, then long again. It sounds like "Rat-ta-tat!" "Rat-ta-tat!" continued for perhaps a minute, and then it changes to a sort of subdued waltz time, with the accent on the first of the three beats. "Rat-tat-tat! Rat-tat-tat!" then back after a little to the original two time.

Sometimes the drums come to me as if from a very far distance; and I dream of the waking up of households in the Arab village below, in the valley toward the sea, to rub their sleepy eyes, and drowsily partake of their Ramadan soup; a comforting and acceptable food, by the way, even to Europeans—and then the sound, the beat, beat of my dream and the picture fades away. But sometimes,—is it really that the drums are close by on the road outside? Or is it that my consciousness is wide awake? I seem to hear voices, slippered feet; and suddenly in the starlit silence is that low, throbbing, arresting note. The drums begin their rhythm,—"Rat-tat-tat! Rat-tat-tat!" and then the soothing swing into waltz time, and on into the third movement. What follows next? Where speed the silent feet? Whither do the beating notes of those mysterious drums lead me away? One moment conscious, acutely aware of sound and hushed movement; and the next, the Arab drums have led me away, drawn by invisible threads of sound, far hence, through the ivory gate that guards the frontier, into a land of mystery, magic, and dreams.

F. M. R.

The Sound of Copenhagen

The expansive waters of the Sound are visible at Copenhagen. The graceful curve of the coast line, with the silhouette of the many towers of the capital city in the distance, make it appear as though it were a wide river, with a long thin line on the left, indicating the coast of Sweden. The channel of water is often so smooth that it might be a lake, with Copenhagen at one end and the peninsula of Kullen, in Sweden, at the other. It is a busy scene at any time of the year, for the commercial life of the north passes this way.

There go the liners, the "ocean greyhounds," picking their way ponderously between the bobbing buoys; the chug-chug of the modern motor-driven vessel and boat, bustling and businesslike, has not the dignity of the liner, but seems to give a look of impertinence as it overhauls its queenly contemporary; the fishing boats, the yachts and gay canoes of summer days, all have their individual method of gliding through the water. The churned-up water which the heavier vessels leave behind has lacelike edges disappearing into tiny waves as the draft of water displaced sweeps to the rocks by the shore.

The broad expanse of blue has something of a mystery about it! It is always going forward; always in motion. It has seen generations of craft cross its bosom; and, during the last twenty years, the first motor-propelled passenger liners made their trial trips from the shipyards near by. The city seems to be dozing in a blue-gray haze in the distance, forming a background for the panorama passing along the blue highway.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Artist

Derricks on the Chicago River: From a Painting by Tunis Ponsen

AS ALL the world knows, it was less than one hundred years ago that the first white man went to live on the bank of the river which flows out of Lake Michigan, at the point where now rises the vast city of Chicago. When the Kinzie family built a cabin on the right bank of this clean little stream, in 1833, it flowed from out a country of prairies and mud-banks directly into the Lake. It was not until long afterward that the exigencies of the city's sensational development caused the authorities to turn the course of the river, making it flow "uphill"—no longer between flat and sandy banks, but between mountain-like office buildings, and so on into the mighty Mississippi Valley.

In the painting here reproduced, one is looking up the river in the direction of its flow through the very heart of the middle-western metropolis. But the term "uphill" is a trifle deceptive, since Chicago is built upon the plains and what to her is a veritable hill is to another city merely a slight grade. The beauty of the city is far-famed; on this canvas one has a glimpse of its slender towers and its busy water front. It is a modern "pattern," portrayed with the vision of an artist. Chicago's career of beauty has been guided by a Planning Commission, the activities of which have caused the heart of the true Chicagoan to leap with pride as progress, little by little, has placed Chicago high on the list of the most beautiful cities of the world.

Tunis Ponsen, who painted this canvas, is by birth a Hollander; a part of his art training was received in his native land, also. Having settled definitely in Chicago, Mr. Ponsen has won a variety of honors and prizes in his own field of activity. He looks upon Chicago with the eyes of one who discovers there patterns, color and form worthy of his brushes. He appreciates simplicity of form and designs his canvases in a color key which is gray yet luminous—with a result which is delightfully individual.

Suspension Bridge

The pine trees in a secluded section of a city park were noticed to be hung with singularly large and perfect spider webs. One after another surprised the sight, lacy filaments arranged in meticulously intricate patterns, hung from the tips of pine branches, as if the spiders were in competition to see who could make the most breath-taking display.

The prize was finally awarded to one who, not content with sheer audacity of artistry, must venture into the realm of structural engineering. This web had been hung from an olive tree, and a creditably large web it was, measuring well over two feet from top to bottom. Its moorings were on the perpendicular, rather than the horizontal, and from the untethered upper corner, thrust out about twenty inches beyond the tree branch where the web began, the engineering project took up the strain. Thrown across the road, more than fifteen feet, by actual measurement, was a single silver strand, dipping gracefully at the center of the road, then rising to anchor itself on a pine branch, over the way.

Wisely, the bridge had been thrown high, so that the viaduct beneath could permit ordinary automobile and pedestrian traffic to clear. Seen against the sun, the bridge glistened as if it had been wrought of precious metals. And, happily, it bore no garish advertisement; content to let marvel speak for itself, the bridge, so fragile and yet so strong, bore eloquent testimony to the dictum that "beauty is its own excuse for being."

Le Soir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU VERSET septième du chapitre quatorze de Zacharie se trouve cette promesse biblique, si riche en beauté et en inspiration poétique, si propre à nous encourager et nous être d'un grand secours: "Sur le soir la lumière apparaîtra."

Le soir fait penser à l'achèvement paisible de la journée, à l'heure où la famille se rassemble avec joie, à l'heure où l'on goûte la paix et le repos. Mais, parce qu'ils sont enclins à redouter la sombre nuit qui lui succède, certains ne jouissent pas pleinement de la paix du soir. La nuit est trop souvent considérée comme un temps où l'on s'abandonne à la crainte et les sombres réflexions, qui parfois accompagnent l'isolement.

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne la joie réelle du soir, où s'associent la lumière d'une méditation paisible et l'heureuse attente du bien, plus grand encore, qui doit y succéder. Grâce à ses enseignements nous apprenons à surmonter la crainte et les anxiétés, et à apprécier la journée tout entière. Ceci est tout aussi vrai lorsqu'il s'agit de l'opinion générale touchant ce qu'on appelle "le crépuscule de la vie," la phase plus mûre de l'expérience humaine.

Le chômage actuel est fortement aggravé par le manque d'appréciation des personnes d'âge mûr. La lumière qui vient souvent éclairer ce qu'on nomme le soir de la vie, est la lumière spirituelle de l'espoir, de la foi et de l'intélligence; et nous devrions reconnaître que cette lumière amène un renouveau d'énergie et de vigueur, tant mentales que physiques.

Même au point de vue humain, celui qui parvient à l'âge mûr ne devrait pas céder à la suggestion erronée qu'il n'y a nulle place pour l'expérience et les connaissances qu'il a pu amasser au cours des années. Que son expression dénote plutôt la douceur et la joie qu'il devrait ressentir à cause de sa plus grande expérience, et de ses connaissances accrues, ainsi que la confiance dans le bien qu'il a su acquérir.

Les pensées laissent sur le visage et sur le maintien une impression marquée; et chacun peut aider à sa propre cause en se gardant d'admettre le découragement ou la crainte, qui tendent à suggérer des années nombreuses, mais sans profit. La connaissance des affaires humaines est précieuse et devrait être regardée comme telle. Estimer l'expérience à sa juste valeur et placer plus de foi en la bonté de Dieu, c'est avoir des auxiliaires efficaces qui favorisent nos efforts vers une juste activité.

Il existe cependant une méthode de raisonnement plus sûre que la méthode humaine: c'est le raisonnement spirituel, basé sur la compréhension de Dieu, qui conduit à une confiance complète et sans équivoque dans la sagesse de Ses directions. Cette direction divine nous est toujours ouverte, et ses effets sont proportionnés à notre foi sincère en Dieu et au sérieux de nos efforts pour nous conformer aux exigences divines: bien penser et bien vivre. Appliquée aux affaires humaines, cette compréhension de Dieu est vraiment d'un grand prix.

Aujourd'hui des multitudes sans nombre prouvent la vérité des paroles de Mary Baker Eddy à la page 388 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La loi spirituelle qui dompte la loi matérielle, fournit une énergie et une endurance qui surpassent toute autre aide et prévient la peine que nos croyances attacheraient, s'il était possible, à nos meilleures actions."

Comprendre que l'énergie et l'endurance spirituelles sont sans limites, enlève effectivement le fardeau que tend à imposer un faux sens des années qui s'accumulent. Les anxiétés et l'insuccès peuvent être évités, lorsque la perspective correcte concernant le soir de l'existence est acquise et maintenue. Le fait que Dieu gouverne l'homme selon la perfection exclut la possibilité du déclin aboutissant à une oisiveté stérile; car l'activité juste est la fonction perpétuelle de la création divine.

Si nous voulons être heureux et actifs, nous devons nous montrer reconnaissants de tout progrès. Parfois ceux qui ont consacré de longues années à des occupations d'un certain genre constatent soudain que par suite de nouvelles inventions, leur spécialité n'est plus en demande. Peut-être ont-ils tout d'abord le sentiment d'être sans aide; peut-être aussi leur manque-t-il le désir de prouver que le bien acquis par l'expérience précédente peut maintenant servir à des fins nouvelles et désirables.

L'Entendement divin qui a mis à pour une invention utile, incite également tous les enfants de Dieu au progrès qui conduit à des expériences meilleures et plus utiles. Il est possible d'emplir sa pensée de reconnaissance pour tout progrès, au point de sentir avec force que les découvertes et les changements salutaires et normales doivent bénir également les uns et les autres. Une attitude dépourvue de sympathie, ou pleine de ressentiment, à l'égard des méthodes nouvelles doit faire place à l'appréciation active, et à l'estimation correcte de ces méthodes. Cet effort vers le juste penser fournira sûrement l'énergie et l'inspiration qui nous permettront d'avancer.

Dieu est Amour; Il est la source de toute activité joyeuse et sereine, le Père plein de tendresse pour tous Ses enfants. Nous pouvons faire le choix de n'exprimer que les attributs de Dieu. Les enseignements de la Bible nous apprennent que, puisque Dieu et Sa création expriment une activité infinie et continue, il n'y a nulle nuit qui puisse succéder au soir de la réalisation paisible. Nous pouvons conquérir la crainte d'une nuit inconnue et menaçante, qui est totalement irréelle; et dans notre existence journalière nous constaterons qu'en grande mesure, l'anxiété et les soucis disparaissent. "Car là, il n'y aura plus de nuit."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

To a Bee Who Came Visiting

Bumble Bee, on my chintz armchair,
What are you doing in my room?..
Are you gathering honey there
Bumble Bee on my chintz armchair?

Fancy leaving the garden fair
For yellow chintz and scarlet bloom!
Surely, Bee, you are well aware
Of dainty art from weaver's loom!

Go your way. I have nothing there;
Drone your song with a noisy soom;
Bumble Bee on my chintz armchair,
What are you seeking in my room?

ANNA B. WILLIAMS.

Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A POETIC Scriptural promise of great beauty and inspiration, one containing much that is encouraging and helpful, is found in the seventh verse of the fourteenth chapter of Zechariah: "It shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light."

Evening is thought of as a peaceful close of day, a time of the happy gathering of the family, and a time in which one may experience rest and peace. But there are some who, because of a tendency to dread the dark night which follows, do not enjoy to the fullest the peace of the evening. Night is too frequently regarded as a time in which to indulge in loneliness and its consequent brooding and fear.

Christian Science teaches us the real joy of the evening wherein there is the light of peaceful meditation, with the happy anticipation of greater good to follow. Through its teachings one learns to overcome fear and anxiety, and to enjoy the complete day. This is just as true concerning the prevalent opinion embracing what is called "the evening of life," the more mature years of human experience.

The present unemployment situation is greatly aggravated by the lack of appreciation of those of mature years. The light that often comes in what is termed the evening of human life is the spiritual light of hope and faith and intelligence, and this light should be recognized as bringing renewed energy and vigor, mental and physical.

Even from a human standpoint, one who has reached riper years should not yield to the false suggestion that there is no place for experience and knowledge such as he has accumulated with the years. Rather let one express in his countenance the gentleness and joy he should feel because of this added experience and knowledge, and the confidence in good which he has gained.

Thoughts leave their definite impress upon one's face and manner, and one may assist his own purpose by taking care not to admit discouragement and fear, which tend to suggest mature but unprofitable years. A knowledge of human affairs is valuable and should be so regarded. A right estimate of the value of experience and a greater faith in God's goodness will effectually aid one in his efforts to be rightly active.

There is, however, a more sure method of reasoning than the human, and that is spiritual reasoning, based on the understanding of God, which leads to complete and unequivocal reliance upon His wise direction. This divine guidance is always available, and is effective in proportion to one's sincere faith in God and one's earnest efforts to meet the divine demand to think and live rightly. Truly valuable is an understanding of God brought to bear on human affairs.

Countless numbers of people are proving today the truth of Mary Baker Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 385), "The spiritual demand, quelling the material, supplies energy and endurance surpassing all other aids, and forestalls the penalty which our beliefs would attach to our best deeds."

The understanding that spiritual energy and endurance are limitless effectually lifts the burden which a wrong sense of increasing years is apt to impose. Much anxiety and lack of success may be avoided by gaining and maintaining a correct view of the evening time of experience. God's perfect government of man excludes the possibility of a decline into uselessness, for right activity is the perpetual function of God's creation.

Gratitude for progress is one of the demands made upon those who would be happy and busy. Sometimes those who have given many years to a certain kind of employment suddenly find that because of new inventions their particular kind of work is no longer needed. A feeling of helplessness may at first present itself; also a lack of desire to prove that the good gained in former experience may now be used to further new and desirable ends.

The same divine Mind that prompted a useful invention prompts all of God's children to progress into better and more useful experience. One may so fill his thought with gratitude for all progress that he will realize that wholesome, normal changes and discoveries must bless one and all. An unsympathetic or a resentful attitude toward new methods must yield to active appreciation and a correct estimate of them. An endeavor to think thus correctly will surely supply energy and inspiration to go forward.

God is Love, and He is the source of all joyous and peaceful activity, a loving Father to all His children. One can choose to express only the attributes of God. We learn from Biblical teachings that, because God and His creation express continuous, infinite activity, there is no night to follow the evening of peaceful realization. We can conquer the fear of an unknown and forbidding night, which is wholly unreal, and in our daily experience we shall then find much anxiety and care vanishing. "For there shall be no night there."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Paddy Boat

(Burmah)

The paddy boat glides slowly,
Easily, lazily,
Quite humbly.
Its owner is a lowly
Burmese, lazily
Aware that it is midday,
Comfortably
Content with his wife,
His silent child,
The sluggish gray stream,
A distant port.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Above the Clouds

We were a colorful party, women in bright woolens, and men in riding clothes. Two Indian boys led the procession and carried the lunch. They wore ponchos, that is, gay colored blankets which all South American Indians wear, scarves about their necks, sandals of cowhide, woolen stockings, rumpled and full of holes.

At first we climbed slowly, as Americans are not used to such altitudes. It grew hotter and dustier. If you have a book about the Incas, you can read how much history occurred on that old Inca Highway of which each side was bordered by century plants and, beyond, by barren mountains.

Then all at once, before we realized that we had arrived we were standing before a fallen gate of adobe. Just fresh from those bare mountains, sordid pueblos, forlorn dogs, and untidy children, here we were in the midst of a garden filled with calla lilies, brilliant pink geraniums, pansies, larkspur and marguerites. We gasped with wonder; for, not so long ago, we had tended our beloved New England gardens and rejoiced over a mere faint hint of this luxuriance.

We gazed across a lake of crystal clearness, seeing reflected clouds sail across its surface. As we stood enraptured, Phil, who has a penchant for swimming in odd and sundry waters in odd corners of the earth, announced that he was about to take a plunge. Imagine swimming above the clouds.

The rest of us explored a little and found an old house of adobe, painted apricot yellow. It was faded and crumbled, but still beautiful. We ate lunch on a balcony of the old house, somehow becoming acclimated to it all and chattering as inconsequentially as though we were in the habit of picnicking in the midst of lovely old ruins above the clouds.

Then at last we had to leave it all and return down the mountainside to our hotel in the rough little town. As we approached, a herd of llamas was entering the courtyard to escape an approaching thunderstorm. Their funny, wavelike motion is something one never forgets, nor the little tinkling of bells that tells you when llamas are coming.

The llama—only one, poor thing—which we used to watch in the little pen in Prospect Park at home, always reminded us of an aristocratic lady, wearing a heavy cape and continually going up and down stairs. But these llamas were beasts of burden and were never put in parks for inspection.

Some Indians out in the street were playing Cholo music, but as we entered the Inn, a few drops of rain fell, so they vanished quite suddenly.

J. L. S.

Living in an Attic

As for myself, however, I like an attic. Not to live in: as residences they are inconvenient. There is too much getting up and down stairs connected with them to please me. It puts one unpleasantly in mind of the tread-mill. The form of the ceiling offers too many facilities for bumping your head, and too few for shaving. And the note of the tom cat, as he sings to his love in the stilly night, outside on the tiles, becomes positively distasteful when heard so near.

No, for living in, give me a suite of rooms on the first floor of a Piccadilly mansion (I wish somebody would!); but, for thinking in, let me have an attic up ten flights of stairs in the densest quarter of the city. I have all Herr Teufelsdröckh's affection for attics. There is a sublimity about their loftiness. I love to sit at ease and look down upon the wasps' nest beneath; to listen to the dull murmur of the human tide, ebbing and flowing ceaselessly through the narrow streets and lanes below. . . . "but I, mein Werther, sit alone at all; I am alone with the stars."

The most extraordinary attic I ever came across was one a friend and I once shared, many years ago. Of all eccentrically planned things, from Bradshaw to the maze at Hampton Court, that room was the eccentricalist. The architect who designed it must have been a genius, though I cannot help thinking that his talents would have been better employed in contriving puzzles than in shaping human habitations. No figure in Euclid could give any idea of that apartment. It contained seven corners, two of the walls sloped to a point, and the window was just over the fireplace. The only possible position for the bedstead was between the door and the cupboard. To get anything out of the cupboard, we had to scramble over the bed, and a large percentage of the various commodities thus obtained were absorbed by the bedclothes. Indeed, so many things were spilled, and dropped upon the bed that, towards night time, it had become a sort of small co-operative store. Coal was what it always had most in stock. We used to keep our coal in the bottom part of the cupboard, and when any was wanted, we had to climb over the bed, fill a shovelful and then crawl back. It was an exciting moment when we reached the middle of the bed. We would hold our breath, fix our eyes upon the shovel, and poise ourselves for the last move. The next instant, we, and the coals, and the shovel, and the bed would be all mixed up together.

I've heard of the people going into raptures over beds of coal. We slept in one every night, and were not in the least stuck up about it.—JEROME K. JEROME, in "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow."

Two Indian Songs

I

A star fell to the earth last night.
I have worked all day
Beating the silver of it thin
Over and over again, beating the silver
And shaping it into beauty.
My forge is deep in the hills;
I sing as I work, and the silver
Is like a song in my hands.
I shall work beauty upon the silver
And you will understand,
Seeing the turquoise and the silver
You will understand why I sing.

II

There will be beauty in the desert tonight.
I will show you where a cactus
Holds the moon impaled upon its point.
There is a tree whose shadow makes
A hundred laughing faces on the sand,
When the wind blows through it;
And we shall sing to the sound of its blowing.
There will be beauty in the desert tonight;
The black hills have crowded close to see.
I will take your hand and lead you
To the center of this beauty,
And you shall be part of it.

ELIZABETH ELLEN LOWE.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

A Photographer of the Sixties

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PHOTOGRAPHY seems a particularly suitable field of usefulness for women, and it is interesting, therefore, to know that one of the very first persons to attain outstanding success in this art was Mrs. Julia Margaret Cameron, who began her career as photographer in the early 1860's, and who achieved such fine results that she was called "founder of photography as a fine art."

It is particularly encouraging to know that Mrs. Cameron did not take up the study of photography until she was nearly 50 years of age and at that time she knew absolutely nothing of practical photography. Then, too, it was not customary for women of that day who had reached middle age to enter into any such activity as this. Nevertheless Mrs. Cameron worked and experimented patiently and intelligently until her work was outstanding, and other women began to follow in her steps and take up photography as a profession.

She was born and lived for many years in India—an active, busy life, for her father was in the Indian Civil Service and her husband, who succeeded Lord Macaulay as fourth member of Council of Calcutta, was a prominent jurist, philosopher, and scholar. Their home, both in India and also at Putney Heath after their return to England from India, was the center of much intelligent activity.

It was not until the family moved to Freshwater, on the Isle of Wight, that Mrs. Cameron began her career as photographer. It was then that her daughter and her husband presented her with a camera, saying, "It may amuse you, Mother, to try to photograph during your solitude of Freshwater."

"Solitude" seems an odd word to use in describing Freshwater, for the house was always full of guests, among whom were Lord Tennyson, Sir Henry Taylor, Sir John Herschel, the astronomer and chemist, and many other well-known people. But everyone took a great interest in Mrs. Cameron's new activity.

She was fortunate in having as a lifelong family friend Sir John Herschel, who was, of course, an authority on photography, for it was he who invented the process of photography on sensitized paper, who applied the now well-known terms "positive" and "negative" to photographic images and who made other discoveries which make present-day photography possible. This brilliant chemist did all he could to help Mrs. Cameron, and she was eager to take a portrait of him which would do full justice. It is pleasant to know that she did succeed in producing a marvelously lifelike picture of her old friend. Tennyson also sat to her and considered her portrait of him superior to any he had had taken.

There were many experiments and many failures before Mrs. Cameron achieved her first successes, but she went at her work with a light heart and a sense of humor, as well as with persistence and perseverance.

"I turned my coal-house into my dark-room," she writes, in a delightful sketch called, "The Annals of My Glass-house," and she goes on, "A glazed fowl-house became my glass-house. The hens were liberated, . . . and all hands and hearts sympathized in my new labor, and the society of hens and chickens was soon changed for that of poets, prophets, painters and lovely maidens, who have immortalised the hen-house. The glass-house was fitted with a simple white roller blind, no head rests, or other abominations, finding place there!"

Her first sitter was a farmer, who was paid half a crown an hour. "After many half-crowns and many hours spent in experiment, I got my first picture," she says, "and effaced it while holding it up triumphantly to dry. I longed to arrest all beauty that came before me, and at length the longing has been satisfied. I began with no knowledge of the art. I did not know how to place the dark-box, how to focus my sitter."

Her first real success was the photograph of a little child, and she writes delightfully of her enthusiasm: "I was in a transport of delight. I ran all over the house to search for gifts for the child. I felt as if she had entirely made the picture. I printed, toned, fixed, and framed it, and presented it to her father the same day." So her first success was far from being a selfish one.

In May, 1865, she began to exhibit, and her photographs won prizes in Scotland, Germany, and England.

It is pleasant to know that the members of her family were keenly interested in her success. "My husband from first to last watched every picture with delight," she writes, "and it is my daily habit to run to him with every glass upon which a fresh glory is stamped. This habit of running into the dining room with my wet pictures has stained such an immense quantity of table linen with nitrate of silver —indelible stains—that I should have been banished from any less indulgent household."

Of Sir Henry Taylor she writes affectionately, "Regardless of the possible dread that sitting to my fancy might be making a fool of himself, he, with greatness that belongs to unselfish affection, consented to be in turn Friar Lawrence with Juliet, Prospero with Miranda, Ahasuerus with Queen Esther, to hold my poker as his scepter, and do whatever I desired him."

And surely her family and friends must have felt amply repaid for their encouragement and assistance by her fine appreciation and splendid successes.

A Doll Homestead, Containing 18 Rooms, in Which the Beauty of Colonial Furnishings Is Combined With the Convenience of Twentieth-Century Equipment. Here Housekeeping Is Made Easy by Electricity, and Culture Is Captured by the Radio.

"Oh, my dear, where did you get that fashionable coat? Do turn around."

Department Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN are developing so much ability in department-store work as a career that a large Brooklyn (N. Y.) establishment has instituted a vocational course along this line for a selected group of 35 seniors of the Erasmus Hall School. This course is not of the type that includes part-time actual store work, but explains to the students the varied opportunities now open to women in this line of endeavor, analyzing the details of each branch of the work and the qualities that may bring ultimate success to the woman offering her best efforts to department store work as a career.

The course is divided into 13 lessons, as outlined by the training director of the department store giving this unusual type of industrial instruction to women. Every phase of department store work will be taken up, beginning with the organization of such an undertaking; then explaining commercial and especially retail phraseology; outlining the scope of the various departments and the duties of each departmental head. In addition to the 13 lessons of the series, executives from various departments of the store giving the course will explain their particular lines of work.

The students selected for this unusual training are considered as possessing qualities essential for success in a department store career.

The fact that two of the largest department stores in New York City have recently each appointed a woman from the personnel of the store to the office of vice-president has put the opportunities for advancement in this line of work much in the foreground of vocational interest.

Trained Directors Needed for Small Theaters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hagerstown, Md.

FOUR years ago an ambitious young woman came to this city to see what she could do in the way of stimulating an interest in dramatics. She had appeared here in a Chautauqua offering, liked the community and its people and could see the need for amateur plays presented by people of real talent, to make up for an almost entire lack of legitimate productions. In fact, many of the young people had never seen a stage performance.

The young woman was Miss Miriam Everts, a graduate of the Leland Powers School of the Theater, Boston, Mass. She was quite well prepared for her undertaking, not only because of her training and experience, but also an account of her persistence, courage and good business sense. She established herself here and it was not long before the school authorities realized she could do much in the way of arousing in the schools an interest in dramatics. So she was appointed the first dramatics teacher in Washington County.

"If a woman loves this kind of thing, if she has talent, is willing to work hard and handle her affairs in a businesslike way, she cannot help but succeed," said Miss Everts. "There are many communities waiting to have someone introduce them to the advantages of dramatics. Many women take naturally to this vocation. After establishing herself in a community a woman should find opportunities. There is a demand now for trained directors for community theaters and in school work."

Schools, Organizations Participate

Miss Everts has full charge of dramatics at the High School. The large auditorium in the new building affords a splendid place to present dramas. Not only schools but also civic organizations produce plays in the auditorium.

The dramatics course is optional. Those in the classes receive actual experience by taking rôles. Some of the plays are given at the school assemblies before all the pupils, and this opens the way for the selection of stars for the important productions, including the senior play in the spring.

Miss Everts says there is a tendency to merge various talents from the different churches for religious productions. The first important one of its kind was "Within the Walls," an Eastertime pageant written by Kratinka Trask. It comprised a chorus and cast of about 75, with Miss Everts as director.

The first personal appearance made here by Miss Everts, exclusive

Hiedwohl
Miss Miriam Everts, Dramatics Teacher in Washington County, Md., Who Stresses the Importance of Community Theaters and of Dramatic Training Even for the Layman.

of her part in the Chautauqua play, was in "Let Us Be Gay," by Rachel Crothers, which was very successfully given in the High School by the Hagerstown Kiwanis Club. She played Madame Boucicault. Some other dramas which have been presented are "The Rivals," "The Doll's House," "Three Faces East," "Sun Up" and "Milestones."

Advantageous to Amateurs

Miss Everts is also director of the Potomac Playmakers, a civic organization which gives one-act plays each year from October until May and four or five times a year presents three-act plays. She conducts the Studio of Dramatic Art, which offers private lessons.

Some of the advantages which students receive from dramatics are, she feels, improvement of speech, development of the imagination, self-confidence, desire for a neat appearance, and poise.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL organized women, no matter what the purpose of the organizations to which they belong, will follow with keen interest the study and research which is being conducted on the subject of domestic assistance.

Since November, 1928, when a National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationship in the Home was formed, at a meeting held at the United States Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, this problem has been the subject of questionnaires, discussions and investigations on the part of several organizations that are especially equipped to do such work.

The national committee mentioned includes in its membership women representing the National Y. W. C. A., the United States Bureau of Home Economics, the American Home Economics Association, the United States Department of Labor and other national organizations. According to a report of the April conference of the committee, as given by Mathilde C. Hader, in the Journal of Home Economics, it was decided that the committee will "make every effort to raise money sufficient for an executive secretary with office and necessary assistance, and thus to continue to serve as a clearing house of information, to encourage and guide research and experimentation, carry on independent research, and increase the general understanding of what are desirable relations between employers and employees in the home."

* * *

The Journal, in an editorial, expresses the opinion that all home economists will agree that housework in and of itself is an exceptionally happy and socially valuable occupation, and that the dislike of doing it for pay is the result of false values on the part of both employer and employee. It further states that "the problem is to discover how these false values can be done away with, how both parties can be brought to regard it as labor to be rendered and paid for without any more social implications than those in factory or clerical work."

Here and there in the United States independent organizations have attempted to conduct training schools for girls who were willing to assist women in the home, and have, with this training, attempted something along the line of regulating the hours which domestic assistants should be expected to work and the conditions under which they should live, but no organized work of a national character has yet been attempted. This makes the report of the results of a questionnaire which was sent out by the social and industrial committee of the world's Y. W. C. A. of especial interest because it shows that some countries have already done much practical work of this sort.

For instance, Holland provides 65 schools giving professional training for domestic service. This is in addition to afternoon and evening classes which are conducted for women in many places. Municipal schools of housekeeping with full-time courses of from six months to two years are provided in Germany. In many towns in Germany the Y. W. C. A. holds classes for older girls who have been in service from three to five years. The classes are held from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. once a week; an examination is held and those passing it are given a certificate qualifying them as domestic helpers. The management is in the hands of a committee of employers and employees, thus representing both the home maker and her helper.

Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are other countries that are taking steps toward placing household help on a high standard and improving the attitude maintained toward it on the part of everyone concerned. Home departments of all clubs will find it very enlightening to follow the work of the International Federation of Home Economics and the New National Committee. The next few years may be expected to see some extremely interesting developments resulting from their activities.

Distant Vision

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

Eighty club women, members of the Engineering Woman's Club of New York, not long ago were guests at an afternoon reception tendered to them by the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The entertainment provided was a unique one, illustrating the practical utility of television.

All the arrangements were carefully planned by the two companies acting as hosts, half the number of guests being entertained at the office of each company. During the afternoon a succession of guests, one at a time, was called by each concern to its telephone-television booth. Thus one participant was separated by many city blocks from her protagonist. Yet they saw each other as if face to face, and, in the personal conversation with each other, details of the dresses worn and the appearance of the speakers were described as indications of the accuracy of the marvelous instrument.

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Dolls at Home and Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

DOLLS are a peculiar race; nevertheless, many people are fond of them. There is, for instance, Mrs. Lucille Morrison, who mothers an adopted family of more than 200 oddly assorted, frilled and painted doll individuals, besides four small human boys of her own. Sometimes, it is said, the four boys see the dolls during their stay at the museum.

Mrs. Morrison is so greatly interested in the boys and girls who enjoy looking at her dolls that she conducts an annual contest, in which prizes are offered for the short stories about dolls which show the highest merit. Later, the stories are published in a little book, "Doll Dreams," edited by Mrs. Morrison, with the hope that its contents may encourage other children to make friends with her family and to write their fancies for a future volume.

A friend of young people and the author of children's books, Mrs. Morrison has spent many years in collecting her huge doll family from many countries. Some of the dolls have lived interesting lives for several generations, and have come from all portions of the earth.

This year only the American dolls were sent to the museum for exhibition, where they formed an interesting section of doll history from Colonial days down to the present.

Mona Quincy Morton, Who Is Full of Stories About Life in the Eighteenth Century. She Is a Native of Quincy, Ill.

A huge doll house of 13 rooms is one feature of Mrs. Morrison's exhibit that always attracts the attention of children. It represents complete living quarters for the average American family of means and is conveniently arranged with a removable back which allows the pleasant interior to be plainly seen. All of the equipment is modern, and includes a radio, a vacuum cleaner, a telephone, an electric refrigerator, and an appliance for warming the doll baby's milk at night.

Miss Virginia A. Rice, assistant curator of the junior division of the Los Angeles Museum, arranged the displays and decorated the cases. It is due to her efforts that many interesting features of the exhibition are explained to thousands of questioning faces each year.

Lucy Hatch Gardner, Who Has Acquired Wisdom From the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries and Has Positive Opinions About the Mooted Questions of Today. She Went to Los Angeles, Her Present Home, From Beverly, Mass.

The "Printed Page"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women who enjoy home study are welcoming the gratuitous cultural project known as the "School of the Printed Page." This study program is sponsored by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women and is designed to meet the increasing desire of busy women to be informed on subjects not only of current interest, but also on topics of wider ranger that tend to establish a cultural background. The educators preparing this study course are passing by the more usual subjects, such as public speaking, parliamentary law and allied topics so frequently presented for the study of business and club women, dwelling rather on such essentials as establishing an appreciation of literature, art, travel and other broadening interests.

Each study outline is planned both for individual and group use. The latter method is often preferred, as there is always the advantage of the discussion of different phases of the subject, resulting from varied points of view. With each subject presented is included an adequate bibliography in the hope that the study outline will stimulate the individual or study group to continued reading.

The "School of the Printed Page" has a woman dean and an all-woman faculty who will confer in the preparation of study outlines. The dean is Miss Frances Louise Nardin, dean of women at the University of Wisconsin and author of a number of well-known books on educational subjects.

Grace H. Beardsley, Ph. D., a professor at Goucher College, prepared the first study outline under the caption, "Classical Art as a Background for European Travel," this being considered a specially appropriate subject for the prospective summer tourist in Europe. The second study outline, "A Survey of French Literature," was prepared by Mary Sinclair Crawford, Ph. D., dean of women at the University of Southern California; the third, by Edith Abbott, Ph. D., dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

The "School of the Printed Page" disseminates its study outlines through the monthly official organ of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, the first outline having been published in the April issue.

Decorating Textiles With Copper

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

TUCKED away in a corner of Paris, where the tall old houses threaten to fall one upon another across the narrow roadways and where there is little daylight to be had except in the highest stories above the river, two women are busy. One of them works mostly in solitude and almost entirely in silence; the other is eagerly ready to explain in minutest detail the work she has in hand.

Mlle. Suzanne Bertillon has evolved a method by which she applies rich decoration to ordinary textiles, to be used as wall hangings, curtains, cushions and dress materials.

It is necessary in order to discover her workshop in the Rue Visconti to do a little exploring, and then more than a little pulling of bells and tapping of knockers in the miniature courtyard, before Mademoiselle is found at work on her designs in what she calls the attic. Flights of narrow stairs have to be negotiated to reach this workshop at the very top of the house.

A couple of centuries ago the attic was, she says, a lumber room. That was in the days when the noblest families of France chose to have residences in the Rue Visconti, lying, as it did, conveniently between the Louvre, where lived King Louis XIII, and the Luxembourg, which was the home of his mother. The narrow street has been made famous by many a great name—La Rochefoucauld, the writer of "Les Maximes"; Racine, the great classical dramatist; later, the actress, Adrienne Lecouvreur; later still, Balzac with his printshop.

"There are many shadows of history here," Mademoiselle explains, "and many memories. And that," she adds, "is partly why I like to be here."

The Transforming Powder

To see Madame at work, the stairs had to be negotiated all over again, the courtyard retraversed, and the way taken through a small ante room, in which the failing daylight displayed the beautiful colors of rich fabrics tossed together over chair and table. The workroom itself was large and square, lofty with a roof light. The walls were discolored, and round them ran shelves overflowing with the mysteries of bottled color, of brushes, of measures, and all the tools of the trade. In one corner was a swinging wooden rack from which hung the latest production—yards of gold cloth destined for the walls of some great house.

Madame was busy with the remaining portions of it. She stood—her head enveloped in a picturesque handkerchief, her dress and stockings covered with thick paper "because the gold does fly about so"—at a high trestle table. The table was covered with American cloth stretched tightly over a ground of thick wool; the linen was laid upon it and held by small nails. Madame looked up only once, and then went on with her work. She produced a small square of glass, poured out upon it a special medium which looked like thin cream, worked it for a moment with a gelatine roller until the sound of it was crisp, and then proceeded to transfer it on the roller to the linen until this was completely and evenly covered. The next process was throwing a heap of copper powder upon one end of the linen, and then brushing the powder softly over the entire surface, to which it adhered, producing the final effect.

"It is finished now," Madame said, "if no design is required. To add the design, color is spread upon linoleum blocks, one for each color, upon which special patterns have been cut with sharp burins. With these blocks the material is stamped by hand."

A Successful Rebel

Mlle. Bertillon initiated her enterprise "on a shoe string." A student first at Beaux-Arts, she won little fame, since, rather than undergo the rigors of orthodox training, she preferred to amuse herself by making memory drawings of the costumes she had seen at the theater, adding to them, in her own way, the color she decided they lacked. From there she passed to the studio of a wood engraver; but her work was poor, and when she suggested the possibility of printing upon textiles, her master seized the opportunity of telling her to carry out her ideas for herself and in her own way.

She had nothing more than her pocket money, a sum of 70 francs, with which to start; but she was free. Rejoicing accordingly, she found an old woman who was persuaded to allow experiments to be made in her home, and who asked only a low rent. There she turned out goods which, in the first month, made for her a profit of 500 francs (about $20).

That was some six years ago, and things have not always gone smoothly; but Mlle. Bertillon enjoys the novelty of experiment and adventure and throws into the enterprise her full capacities of organization and of art. Aided only by the silent lady in the picturesque handkerchief, she carries out the entire business alone, being designer, block engraver, secretary, commercial traveler, accountant, all rolled into one.

Women in Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to a survey recently made by the National League of Women Voters, 89,000 women are now working for the Federal Government of the United States, while an almost innumerable army of women workers are holding positions in state, county and municipal governments. As the purpose of this survey was to ascertain the present status of women in public office and what progress women have made in this direction since they became voting citizens in 1920, the tabulated results are highly gratifying.

In the field of judicial service, two Ohio women and one from Georgia are outstanding examples of the success and honors now possible to women entering political careers.

One of the Ohio women, Miss Florence E. Allen, who was reëlected in November, 1928, to her second term as member of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is the only woman serving on a Supreme Court in the United States. The other Ohio woman is Miss Genevieve R. Cline, who was appointed in the spring of 1928 as associate judge of the United States Customs Court. Miss Cline was promoted to this judicial position from her former duties as appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cleveland.

Miss Annabel Mathews is the Georgia woman who has gained distinctive judicial honors, having been appointed in 1929 as a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals. Miss Mathews is the first woman to be appointed to this position, which is a difficult one to fill, though the salary it carries of $10,000 is an assuaging feature.

Practical Parliamentary Points

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SOVIET EXPORTS SAID TO IMPLY NEED OF CAPITAL

Russia's Trade Indicates Effort to Keep Going, Report Asserts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Increases in Russian exports of timber, petroleum, furs, ores and grain continue. British exports of plant, machinery and materials for Soviet factories are anticipated in an official White Paper issued here recently. This White Paper is by Mr. George P. Paton Commercial Counselor of the British Embassy at Moscow. It deals with the organization of the foreign trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Hitherto Britain has been the Soviet's best customer. In 1929-30, the latest period for which complete statistics are available, the United Kingdom took 23.7 per cent of the value of Soviet exports, but only supplied 7.4 per cent of its imports. The United States, on the other hand, supplied 26.2 per cent of the total Russian imports but only purchased 4.4 per cent of the exports. In the case of Germany, the account approximately balanced, with 21.4 per cent purchases and 21.9 per cent sales.

It will probably be some time, Mr. Paton thinks, before Russian exports of eggs, butter and meat products can recover their former level, as the supply of livestock has been seriously depleted. "The shortage of manufactured goods in the Soviet Union," Mr. Paton says, "is so acute that exports of these articles in the near future are likely to be rather a measure of the desperate need of the Union to obtain foreign currency to pay for its imports than an indication of the capacity of Soviet industries to produce a genuine surplus for export. Similarly in the case of imports, these will probably continue to consist mainly of equipment and raw materials for Soviet industries to the relative exclusion of articles for consumption by the population."

Referring to the Five-Year Plan, Mr. Paton says, "No official statement of a change of policy of the Soviet Government in respect to foreign concessions has been published, but during the past two years various difficulties have arisen between a number of concessions and the Soviet authorities and some concessions have been liquidated. It has been alleged that in some Soviet quarters the rapid development of socialized industry is no longer considered compatible with foreign concessionary enterprises conducted on capitalistic lines. This allegation is denied by the Soviet Government, but the present attitude of foreign capital towards concessions in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is, and is likely to remain, cautious until the situation has been cleared up."

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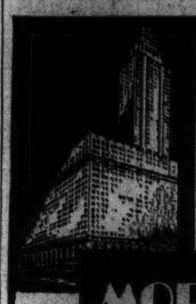

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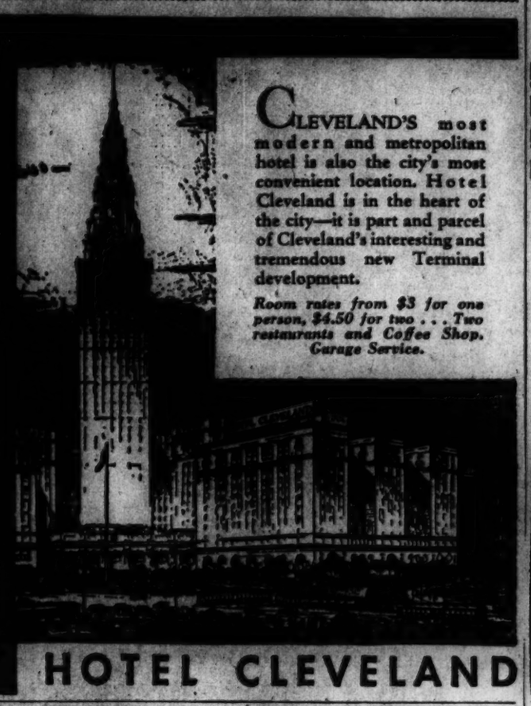

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1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
14½	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	700	4	3¾	4	3⅞
52	13⅝	..	Abitibi pf	300	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
38½	25	..	Abraham & Str	100	32½	32½	32½	..
23⅞	11⅛	1	Adams Express	600	14½	14¼	14¼	13⅞
92	83⅛	5	Adams Exp pf	200	88	85⅞	85⅞	..
32⅝	22⅝	2	Adams Millis	400	29¼	27⅝	29	27½
23⅞	17⅜	1.40	Addressograph	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
11¾	4	..	Advance Rumely	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..
109⅞	70¾	4	Air Reduction	2700	79	76	78⅝	76
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3500	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	15¾
8⅛	7	..	Albany PW P	100	8	8	8	..
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1500	5¾	5⅛	5¾	5⅛
59⅛	20	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	20	20	20	20
55⅛	14	5½	Alleghany pf xw	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	10200	116	108¼	114½	108
42¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	1200	24¾	23⅝	24⅝	23½
23	15⅛	2	Amerada	300	18	17⅛	18	17½
62¾	33¾	3¶	Am Bank Note	1400	33¼	33	33¼	..
129⅞	88⅝	5¶	Am Can	38900	96⅛	90⅛	95½	91⅝
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	1400	42¼	41⅝	42	42
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	8	6⅞	8	..
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	300	20	19½	20	19½
51¾	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	12300	29	26⅝	28¼	26⅝
100	85¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	86	86	86	..
79⅛	46½	..	Am& For Pw 2pf	200	50¾	49⅛	50⅝	..
8	1⅝	..	Am Hide & L	100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
30	10⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	24	24	24	23½
31⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	300	19	18⅛	19	18½
26	9¼	..	Am International	1300	14⅝	13⅛	14¼	13
15	4½	..	Am La Fr pf	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
84¾	69	7	Am Loco pf	100	69	69	69	68½
23¾	8⅛	..	Am Metal	400	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	..
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	20	8½	8	8	..
64⅛	30⅝	1	Am Powker & Lt	700	35¾	33	35¾	33¼
85	72¾	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	69	69	69	70
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	1400	12¾	12⅛	12¾	12
150	133	7	Am Radiator pf	10	140	140	140	..
12⅜	5	..	Am Republics	100	5½	5⅛	5½	..
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	21¾	20⅞	21¾	20
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	400	49	48	49	48
58½	24⅞	2	Am Smelt & Ref	800	31	30	31	30¼
4½	¾	..	Am Solvents & C	100	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛
113	100½	7	Am Steel F pf	10	102	102	102	..
201¾	156⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	9700	173⅞	166⅜	172¾	166⅞
80¾	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	400	49¼	47¼	48½	46
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	200	45½	45	45½	44⅞
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	8½	8⅝	8½	8
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	36½	34¼	36	34⅛
8¾	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5½	5½	5½	..
45⅛	26	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	45½	45⅛	45⅛	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	9400	25½	23¼	25	23½
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100	2	2	2	1⅞
47	10⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
9	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	13900	10¾	10	10½	10
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19
203⅞	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF	5300	145½	135¾	141½	137¾
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
23⅞	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	1200	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	14½
54	30	4	Atlas Powder	200	38⅛	37⅛	38	..
99⅞	84⅝	6	Atlas Powder pf	110	87	87	87	..
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	500	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	7500	141½	126⅝	137½	128¾
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—B—					
27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	5900	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	2900	48	44¾	47⅛	44¼
66¾	47	3½	Bangon & Aroos	200	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	400	7½	7	7½	..
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	59½	59½	59½	58½
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	52	52	52	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	8400	21¾	20⅞	21¾	21
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	39¼	37⅜	39¼	37
70⅝	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	11500	40¼	36⅞	39⅝	37⅛
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	104½	104½	104½	104¾
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	38½	36¾	38½	36
76½	47	3¶	Borden	1900	60½	58⅛	60¼	57⅞
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1200	19½	18⅝	19½	18⅞
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	1500	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	13¼
26	10	..	Brockway pf	60	11	10	10	..
69⅞	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	59¼	59	59¼	..
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	92	92	92	91¾
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	43	43	43	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	1000	6⅞	6¼	6¾	6¼
20⅞	6⅛	1	Bucyrus Erie		7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅛
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	104	104	104	..
34⅞	12⅝	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
23	8½	..	Bullard	600	10¼	10	10¼	..
15¾	7	1½	Bulova Watch	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	100	22½	22½	22½	..
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	400	22	21½	21¾	21
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
20⅝	9	..	Butterick	400	11⅞	11⅛	11½	..
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	1000	30⅛	27¾	29⅞	27
			—C—					
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	300	13½	13¼	13½	..
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	400	38	36¾	38	36⅝
45⅜	22⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6000	23¾	22	23⅝	24
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	100	14	14	14	14⅛
131½	51	6	Case Thresh	31000	62	52⅞	59¾	53½
116	89¾	7	Case Thresh pf	1000	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	300	24¼	22¾	24	23
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23¼	23	23	22¾
7⅛	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
23⅛	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	8	8	8	8
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	34½	34	34½	34½
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	2700	35⅞	33⅝	35	33¾
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5¾	5¾	5	5½
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	25⅝	25	25⅝	23¾
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP	500	4½	4½	4½	4½
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	300	8½	8	8½	7¾
45½	25	4	Chi & N'westn	1200	26¾	25¼	26¾	25
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8½	7⅞	8½	..
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	39½	33½	38	34¼
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	400	15½	15	15½	15
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	27600	24⅝	23⅛	24¼	23⅝
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	400	146½	145	146½	144⅞
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	45	44	45	44
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	200	13⅞	13	13½	..
45⅝	20⅝	2¶	Columbia Gas	3600	30½	29	30	28¾
109½	98	6	Columbi G pf A	400	104½	104	104	104
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	3600	8¼	7⅝	8¼	7½
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	2100	74	69	72⅞	69
16⅜	6	.56	Columbian Graph	900	8¼	7¾	8¼	7½
23¼	3	2	Comm Credit	500	17	16¼	16¾	16
89	76½	1½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	88	88	88	..
35⅞	30⅝	3	Cooc Cred A	100	34	34	34	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	24¼	23⅛	24¼	23¼
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	4400	17¼	16¼	17⅛	16⅞
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	3000	8	7¾	8	7⅞
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	300	97	97	97	96½
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	13
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	300	14⅛	14	14	14¼
109⅝	82¼	4	*Consol Gas	11400	93¾	90¼	93⅝	91¼
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	1100	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
8½	3	..	Container A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	400	57½	57	57½	56¾
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1800	49	46⅜	49	45⅜
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1000	8⅝	8	8⅝	8¼
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
86⅞	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	600	66	63¾	66	63¾
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	70	150	148¼	149½	..
18	6¼	..	Coty	600	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
34½	26½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28½
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅛
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	87	87	87	87
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	5	4⅞	5	..
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	29	29	29	..
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	100	¼	¼	¼	⅛
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40	..
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	400	68½	68¼	68½	68
118⅝	112	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	113½
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	600	3	2⅞	3	3
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	1400	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	..
22	19	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	1200	51	49¼	51	49¾
45¾	11⅝	..	Denver R G pf	100	18	18	18	..
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	200	160	160	160	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	400	19¼	18¾	19¼	18¾
28	24⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	27½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
24	14⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¼
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	9000	87¾	84⅝	87¼	84¾
124	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	..
23	2	..	Durham Hos pf	60	21	21	21	..
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	3200	142¾	134¼	140½	134
11⅛	3¼	..	Eitingon Shild	600	14⅞	13⅝	14⅝	14
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	55	55	55	55
110	106	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	42½	39¾	42	40
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	300	3½	3¼	3¼	..
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	9500	39⅝	36¾	39	37¼
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	200	55	55	55	54
1¼	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	⅞	¾	⅞	..
113	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	600	20	16⅞	20	17½
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	29
12¾	5	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	..
25	15⅝	1½	Exchange Buffet	10	16	15⅝	16	..
			—F—					
26	13½	..	Fed Dept Stores	400	24	23¾	24	..
30	11⅛	2.40	Fed Water Serv	400	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅝
56⅛	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Ph F In	200	43	42	42⅝	41½
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	63⅛	62½	62½	63⅛
59⅝	41	2½	First Nat Stores	2300	59½	59	59½	58½
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	110	1	1	1	..
3½	1⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
19¾	8	..	Follansbee B	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	300	24⅝	21⅞	24⅝	21¼
38⅝	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	3500	13⅛	11⅞	12⅞	12⅛
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26	26	26	25
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	20	46	45½	45½	..
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	56⅝	55	56⅝	55¼
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	19½	19	19¼	19
25⅝	17⅝	2	Gen Baking	200	21¾	21	21¾	21¼
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	6	6	6	..
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	100	6	6	6	..
12⅞	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1400	50	49¼	49⅞	48⅞
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2000	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅛
76¾	44⅝	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	46	46	46	..
50	35	3	Gen Mills	200	39⅛	39	39⅛	39¼
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	17600	38⅛	37	38¾	37⅞
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103	102½	103	102½
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	400	12½	12⅛	12½	12
84⅛	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	800	42	40½	42	42
9½	2⅝	..	Gen Realty	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
74⅛	28½	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	28⅛
57⅝	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	33	33	33	33
15½	2⅛	..	Gen Thea Equip	4000	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	21¾	20⅜	21⅝	20⅜
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	400	9⅛	9⅛	9½	..
80	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	77	77	77	..
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	3400	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	26½
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	2000	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	800	42	38⅞	41⅜	39
22⅜	10	1	Granby	200	12⅛	12	12⅛	..
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
39⅞	25⅞	1	Grant (WT)	400	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛
69⅞	37½	3	Great Nor pf	1200	39	37⅝	38½	38
23⅞	17⅞	2	Great Nor Ore	200	18⅛	18	18	18
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	200	9	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	89	89	89	89
6⅞	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	5200	3¾	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
27⅛	13⅝	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	13	13	13	13⅝
37⅞	10⅛	..	Gulf States Steel	400	14	13⅛	13⅛	..
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	28½	28½	28½	28½
9¾	4⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
44⅛	24½	1	Harbison Walker	400	26½	26	26½	25½
19⅛	5⅝	..	Hollander	500	14⅛	13⅝	14¼	14¼
9⅝	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	4600	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	6¾
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	41⅞	39	40⅝	38
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	400	9	8¼	9	9
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	1500	13	12⅝	13	12¾
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	2500	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
			—I—					
89	39⅛	4	Ill Central	200	40⅛	38¼	40⅞	38⅞
4¾	1⅛	..	Indian Motor	100	2	2	2	2
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	100	2⅛	2¼	2¼	..
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	1400	34⅞	33⅝	34½	32¾
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	94	94	94	89¾
11⅝	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
12¾	9⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	400	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	400	22	21	22	21½
4½	1⅜	..	Intercon Rub	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	7	7	7	..
5¼	1⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	200	143	140	143	..
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¼
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
60½	37¼	2½	Int Harvester	400	40	37½	39⅞	37½
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	1200	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	22½
73¼	48⅞	4	Int Match pf	900	51¼	49½	50½	49½
20⅛	9½	.40	Int Nickel	2700	13⅜	12½	13⅜	12¾
42	18	7	Int Paper 7%	10	21	21	21	..
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	2½	2½	2½	..
43⅛	18½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	400	35¾	34¾	35¼	..
54	46¼	3	Int Shoe	600	51	50¼	51	50½
38⅜	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	19700	29¼	26⅝	28⅝	26⅞
21⅝	11½	2	Interstate Dept S	400	17½	16	17½	15½
9¼	3⅝	..	Investors Equity	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
			—J—					
57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
80¾	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	6200	51½	46¾	50¾	47¾
			—K—					
45	25	2	Kan C & Sauth	100	26	26	26	..
3½	1⅝	..	Kelly-Springfield	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
29¾	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	400	9¾	9⅛	9¾	..
15½	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	2600	11⅝	11	11¼	10⅝
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	30	48½	48	48	..
31½	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	3900	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞
20⅛	11	..	Kinney & Co	100	12½	12½	12½	..
70	23¾	..	Kinney pf	10	32	32	32	..
29	25	1.60	Kresge	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¼
27¾	17½	1.81	Kreuger & Toll	4200	18½	18¾	18¼	17¾
35½	18	1	*Kroger Groc & B	1700	31½	30	31⅝	30⅝
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
69⅜	45⅜	3	Lehman Corp	800	52½	51⅝	52½	52
20⅞	11¼	..	Libbey-Owens-F	600	14½	14	14½	14
26½	23	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	24	24	24	24
34¾	19¼	2c	Lima Loco Wks	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
33	22	2	Link-Belt	100	27	27	27	..
55⅛	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	300	25	24½	25	24
63½	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	4200	46⅝	45	46½	44½
6½	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
54⅞	40⅜	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisv	700	48¾	48¼	48¾	48⅛
35⅝	25	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	29	29	29	29
111	61¼	5	Louisville & N	100	66	66	66	65
4½	2	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	300	12	11⅝	12	11¾
			—M—					
103½	71⅜	4¶	McKeesport Tin	2100	76	73	75½	72½
43⅞	21½	3	Mack Trucks	200	30¼	28⅞	30¼	28½
106¼	66¼	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	500	83¾	80	83¾	80
5	½	..	Manati Sugar	40	1½	1½	1½	..
39	30	..	Man Elv mg	400	31⅝	31	31⅝	30½
24¼	18¼	1.20	Marin Mid	200	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19½
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
32⅜	23⅛	2½	Marshall Field	300	25	23⅞	24¾	24⅞
31½	17⅝	3	Mathieson Alkali	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	300	27½	27	27½	27
20¾	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard	2200	14½	13⅝	14¼	13¾
16¾	5¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
31½	13⅝	3	Midland Steel	500	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15
26¾	9⅞	6	Mo Kan & Tex	400	12⅞	12	12¼	12
85	39¾	7	Mo K&T pf	500	43	40⅞	43	..
42¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	500	21	19	20½	19⅞
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	1400	59	55½	58	56
28	18½	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	27	27	27	26¼
29¼	15¾	..	Montgom Ward	21400	22	20½	21⅝	20⅝
¾	⅜	..	Mother Lode	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4⅛	1½	..	Moto Met Gauge	10	1½	1½	1½	..
47⅝	23⅞	2	Motor Products	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
19⅞	8¾	1	Motor Wheel	100	10	10	10	..
33⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	1500	31½	29	30½	29
72½	36	7	Mullins pf	200	58¾	58	58	..
31¼	16⅞	2	Munsingwear	200	17	17	17	..
18¾	6⅛	..	Murray Body	400	8¼	8	8¼	..
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	700	26¼	26	26¼	25½
10¾	4⅞	..	Nat Acme	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	100	6	6	6	5½
83¾	55⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2600	59⅜	56⅝	59	56⅝
39¾	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	26	25½	26	25
50¾	26¾	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	5600	34½	33⅜	34½	33⅜
36⅜	19¾	2	Nat Distillers	200	27	25¾	27	25
27⅞	18	..	Nat Enam & St	200	18	18	18	17½
44⅛	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1200	25⅜	23¾	25	24
58	33	2	Nat Steel	200	38	37⅝	38	37
111	75	7	Nat Supply pf	50	75	75	73	..
76½	29½	2	Nat Surety	10	30½	30½	30½	..
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	200	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅝
25¼	9⅞	..	Neisner Bros	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10½
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	600	9	8⅝	9	8½
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	400	19	18⅞	19	..
24	7	..	Newton Steel	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
132¼	68⅞	6	NY Central	8900	76	69	73¼	69½
94	32	6	NY C & StL pf	100	33	33	33	33½
12½	4½	..	NY Investors	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
94⅞	53	6	NY NH & H	5100	57½	53	56⅝	56
12⅞	5⅝	..	NY Shipbuild	300	7	6⅞	7	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛
118	111	7	NY Steam 7%	20	116½	116½	116½	..
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70
29½	15⅜	..	Noranda M	200	18⅝	17⅛	18⅝	17¾
217	139	10	Norfolk & West	600	158½	157	158½	157¾
93	89¼	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	91	90⅝	90⅝	..
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	2100	67⅝	65¼	67⅝	65½
57	53	3	North Amer pf	200	55⅛	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	2400	8⅝	8	8¼	8
107¼	102	6	No Am Edison pf	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	..
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	1700	34⅝	32	34⅝	33
			—O—					
19⅛	7	1	Ohio Oil	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¼
6½	3⅝	..	Omnibus	500	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	..
28½	20	3	Oppenheim Col	100	20	20	20	..
58½	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	400	39⅛	39⅛	39¼	39
39¾	25½	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	33	32	33	..
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	400	46⅛	45½	46	45
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	52	51	52	50¼
26¼	15	..	Pacific Mills	10	19	19	19	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	1300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
4¼	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	1½	1½	1½	..
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	3700	24	22⅜	23⅞	22¾
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8⅜	3	..	Pathe Exch A	100	5½	5¼	5½	5½
15½	6	..	Patino Mines	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	600	38⅜	37⅛	38⅜	37⅜
5½	4	..	Penn Coal&Coke	100	4½	4½	4½	..
5½	2	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
39⅝	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	1200	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	38¼
100	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	400	100	99½	100	99¼
64	40¾	3	Pennsylvania RR	3500	43	40⅞	42⅝	41½
250	183¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	300	197	192¾	197	193
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
25¼	11	1	Phelps Dodge	400	12½	11⅞	12½	11⅝
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	600	8¼	7½	8	7⅝
52	44¾	7	Phillips Jones pf	10	45	45	45	..
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	400	7⅝	7	7⅝	7
72¾	58½	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	59	59	59	..
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	300	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28½
87	45	..	Pitts Steel pf	5000	50½	50¼	50¼	..
99⅞	74½	7	Pitts United pf	1000	74	74	74	..
18¼	13⅞	1.50	Pittston	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
13¾	6	..	Poor & Co B	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
39½	18	..	Postal Tel pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	400	17	16½	17	16⅝
7⅛	2⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	400	64½	63½	64½	..
16	6	..	Prod & Ref pf	1000	6½	6½	6½	..
96½	92	3.40	Public Service	3000	80	77¼	79¾	77¾
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	1200	102	101¾	101¾	101¾
138	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	138¼	138¼	138¼	..
106	103⅝	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	1000	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	..
58½	28	4	Pullman	1000	30½	29½	30½	29½
2	6	..	Punta Alegre Sug	200	½	½	½	⅜
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	500	7½	7¼	7½	7½
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	85	84	84	..
55¼	24¼	3	Purity Bawerles	100	27	27	27	26⅛
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	27500	19⅞	17⅝	19⅝	17½
55⅛	45	3.50	Radio pf A	300	49¾	49	49¾	49
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	1000	41⅛	38⅞	41	39
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	2500	14⅝	13⅛	14⅛	13⅝
61	34	4	RR Securities	20	33	33	33	33
29½	17½	2.60	Raybestos Man	100	19	19	19	19¼
97½	60⅝	4	Reading	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
47	41	2	Reading 2pf	200	42	42	42	42
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hos	200	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
19¾	5⅞	..	Remingtodn Rd	100	8½	8	8½	7⅞
88	49¾	7	Rem Rand 1pf	100	50	50	50	..
10⅛	5⅛	.40	Reo Motors	400	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
25⅜	10	..	Repub I&S	400	14¼	12½	13½	12¼
54	27	..	Repub I&S pf	100	30½	29	30	29
22¾	11	1.43	Reynolds Metal	100	14	14	14	..
6⅞	1	..	Richfield Oil	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
42⅝	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	700	26	25½	26	25¾
			—S—					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	5400	63½	59⅝	63⅛	60
62¾	9	..	StL & SF	200	13½	12⅛	13½	12½
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	100	24¾	22	24¾	22
33½	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	17	17	17	16
20¼	12⅛	1	Savage Arms	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2⅛	⅝	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11	3½	.60	eagrave	600	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	..
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	4200	57½	54¼	57	54¼
11¾	4⅛	..	ervel Inc	1200	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	7¾
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck FG)	400	20⅝	19½	20⅝	..
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	1300	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un Oil pf	100	34	32¼	34	33
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	700	16	17	15	17
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	3300	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	..
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
18⅝	17⅝	1.60	Socony Vac	5100	18⅝	18	18⅝	18⅛
54½	38	2	So Calif Edison	1400	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	41⅝
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	2000	76½	71	75½	71⅛
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	100	13½	13½	13½	13
65⅞	25⅝	4	Southern Ry	100	27¾	27½	27¾	25¾
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
17¾	8½	..	Spicer Mfg	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
33½	24½	3	Spicer pf	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
17½	5¾	..	Spieg May Stern	400	7¾	7	7¾	7
20½	14⅛	1.20	Stand Brands	8200	19	18½	19	18½
88⅝	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	1000	62⅞	60½	62⅞	60½
64⅞	56	4	Stand G&E pf	100	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59½
51¾	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	800	36⅛	36	36⅛	36
19	8¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	400	11¾	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
52⅝	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	20	37⅞	36⅝	37⅝	36¾
26	13½	1.60	Stand Oil NY	4500	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	18
34¼	16⅛	2¶	Starrett Co	100	18	18	18	..
5⅞	2½	..	Sterling Secur	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
21⅞	8	..	Stewart-Warner	400	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	10½
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	700	30⅝	29	30⅝	28⅛
26	14¼	1.20	Studebaker	200	17½	16¼	17⅝	17½
1¾	⅝	..	Superior Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13¾	11⅞	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	14	13⅞	14	14
			—T—					
9½	5⅛	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	3000	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23¼
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	400	34¾	34¼	34¾	33⅝
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅝	7½	..	Txas & P Land	400	10	9⅞	10	9¾
19	9¾	1.20	Thompson Prod	100	10	10	10	..
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	200	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	100	6	6	6	..
59	28½	3	Timken Roller	500	31	30	31	30¼
18	6⅞	.40	Transamerica	1300	7	6⅞	7	7
11¾	6⅛	..	Tri Continental	800	8½	8¼	8⅝	8¼
94¼	90½	6	Tri Cont pf	200	92	91	92	..
45⅝	28½	2.50	Trico Products	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
62	35⅛	7	Twin City RT pf	20	35½	35½	35½	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	300	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10½
75⅝	39	5	Underwd El Fish	1300	41½	39	41½	39
72	43⅛	2.60	Union Carbide	5200	50⅞	48	50¼	48¼
26⅝	14	2¶	Union Oil Calif	200	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	15
205⅛	136	10	Union Pacific	1400	146½	136	146	138¼
87	83⅝	4	Union Pacific pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84½
25⅛	20	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air Tr	3200	28⅜	26⅞	28	26⅜
60⅝	46	3	United A&T pf	200	59	58¼	59	..
28⅝	13	..	United Carbon	200	16¼	14¾	15	14¾
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	12400	22⅞	21⅝	22⅝	21⅞
53⅝	44⅝	3	United Corp pf	100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
48	40⅝	7	United Dyewd pf	90	45	45	45	..
67⅝	48¼	4	United Fruit	200	56⅞	54¾	56⅛	55
37⅛	25⅝	1.20	United Gas Im'	2300	29½	28¾	29½	28⅝
107	102	6½	United P Dye pf	5000	103	103	103	..
80	33	1.60	US Gypsum	200	38	37	38	..
12⅝	5⅞	..	US Hoffman M	100	10	10	10	10
77⅝	24⅝	..	US Indus Alco	200	28¾	28	28¾	27⅞
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	200	21⅞	21	21⅞	21
20¼	17¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	200	18	18	18	..
36¾	13½	1	US Realty	500	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16½
20⅝	10⅛	..	US Rubber	1300	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13
36⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	25	24	25	24½
47	40	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	41	41	41	..
152⅞	83¼	4	US StSeel	49300	90	85⅛	88⅞	85⅞
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	400	138¼	137¾	138¼	..
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1900	22	21⅛	22	21⅝
			—V—					
76¼	23⅝	..	Vanadium	8300	28⅝	25⅛	27⅞	25¾
3¼	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
71⅝	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	90	49⅞	48	49⅞	47⅞
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	700	9⅝	9	9¼	9
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	400	25½	25¼	25⅝	..
15	5	..	Walworth	1200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
27½	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	100	14½	14½	14½	13
8⅝	3	..	WardBaking B	200	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3½
57⅞	34	7	Ward Baking pf	100	44	44	44	41
20⅞	6¾	..	Warner2Bros A	4400	7½	7	7½	7
46⅝	14½	2	Warren Bros	200	19¾	18½	19¾	19
*26¼	16¼	2	Wesson Oil	600	17½	16⅞	17½	16⅝
112	103½	7	W Penn El 7%	10	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106½
12⅞	4¾	..	Westn Dairy P B	400	8½	8	8½	7⅞
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	200	12⅝	11¼	12⅝	11
31⅞	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	100	13	13	13	13
150¾	96⅛	8	Westn Union	2600	115	109¾	113½	110½
38⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	800	25⅝	25½	25¾	..
107⅞	54¼	4	Westing Elec	17800	63¼	58⅝	62¾	58⅝
114½	87⅛	4	Westing El pf	20	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	97
28	16	1	Weston El Instru	400	16⅝	16	16½	16
40	13	2	Westvaco Chlor	300	18⅞	18⅜	18½	..
47¾	36¼	4	White Rock	100	39	39	39	..
9⅝	3½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
8	3¾	..	Willys-Overland	200	4	3⅞	4	4
51¾	21	..	Wilson & C pf	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
73⅝	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	2800	69⅞	68	69⅝	68¾
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthgton Pump	2200	46¼	41	44⅛	40⅛
80¾	66¾	4	Wigley	400	74	73½	74	73½
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	200	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. ‖Payable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

BRISK UPTURN DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Early Losses Recovered by Most Groups—Some Large Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The long downward drift of the stock market was interrupted by a violent run in of shorts today, causing widespread advances of 2 to more than 10 points.

The market closed buoyantly, and sales were in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 shares for the first time in a fortnight. Shares up about 4 to 8 points included American Telephone, American Can, U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, Eastman, Case, New York Central, and Union Pacific.

Auburn got up more than 10.

In the morning, Union Pacific had shown a temporary loss of 2 points. New Haven had broken 3 points to a four-year low, reflecting dividend uncertainties. Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred tumbled 9 points and Bangor & Aroostook 10.

Encouraging Developments

While the upturn was regarded by most observers as largely technical, reflecting an overcrowded short interest, the day's grist of news provided a few decidedly constructive developments. The improved tone of the wheat market, despite the Government's crop estimate of 894,000,000 bushels for the United tSates or 3½ per cent above last year's production was distinctly encouraging after yesterday's collapse of cotton, which had caused rather dire predictions of excessively low commodity prices for some time to come.

The reduction of the Reichsbank's discount rate to 10 from 15 per cent, while confidently forecast yesterday, provided further evidence of the [illegible]ssing of the European financial crisis. The Bank of England was believed to have obtained a fair portion of the day's offerings of South African gold in the London market, although more than half had already been taken in advance for French account. The fact that it was able to take a portion of the offerings, however, led to the hope that it may be the beginning of the restoration of its gold reserves.

Saving the rail shares from breaking through their June 2 lows, as measured by the averages, was viewed as of decidedly favorable significance by market theorists. A new low by the rails would have been interpreted as indicating that the June 2 low made by the industrials was due to be severely tested. Barring a substantial upturn in freight traffic this autumn, however, several market observers feel that the rails may be subjected to further severe selling pressure, in view of the fact that further substantial dividend cuts are apparently in prospect.

The upturn in the market took the speculative fraternity by surprise, and hasty efforts to find a cause resulted in the bringing out of numerous outworn rumors, such as the old story that important bullish news was coming from Washington. One financial news ticker reported that the rumor had been revived on the exchange floor that an important development toward modification of prohibition was in prospect.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market made further narrow irregular fluctuations today. Activity was somewhat greater, partly because of the selling pressure on the rails.

Activity was concentrated among railroad obligations, which were generally lower. Atchison general 4s reached a new recent low at 99¼ on a good volume. New low levels for this year were recorded by Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943, New York Central 5s of 2013, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978. The majority of other rail issues were fractionally lower.

Public utility loans were moderately active, and the narrow changes among them lacked a definite trend. Industrial issues held firm in quiet trading.

Loans of the United States Government were less active, but most of them made small gains.

Firmness in German loans featured the foreign issues.

Stock-privilege loans moved back and forth in keeping with the vagaries of the share market.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

SALLY FROCKS, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec. %
July sales	$269,706	$299,120	9.8
Seven months	2,615,945	2,753,956	5.0

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

	1931	1930	Dec. %
July sales	$495,719	$559,130	11.3
Six months	4,144,601	4,402,963	5.9

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A total of 264,160 automobiles were financed during June on which $104,089,939 was advanced by 402 automobile financing organizations, compared with 278,118 cars and advances of $109,426,139 in May, and 340,872 cars and $138,207,191 in June, 1930, the Commerce Department reports. Wholesale financing during June totaled $57,840,035, compared with $72,629,682 in May and $53,802,394 in June, 1930. For six months wholesale financing was $354,731,407, compared with $413,979,394 the first six months of 1930.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—American cotton has been moving from country points to markets and from markets to mills during the last few weeks at a higher rate than at this time last year and at a fair rate in comparison with the previous year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Thus the new season is starting with the movement of American cotton, and presumably world consumption of the domestic staple, on a somewhat higher level than last season, although well below the movement in the seasons of large consumption prior to 1929-30.

INTERSTATE DEPT. STORES

Interstate Department Stores, Inc., had net income of $458,564, equal to $1.55 a common share, in the first half year, compared with $482,232, or $1.65 a share, a year ago. Net sales were $10,678,201, compared with $10,026,707.

ST. PAUL NET ESTIMATED

Preliminary estimates indicate that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific will report for July net operating income of about $1,350,000, compared with $1,405,638 in the like month of 1930.

BOND & SHARE ISSUE EXPECTED

It is reported in Wall Street that a new offering of preferred stock of Electric Bond & Share Co. is expected to be made soon by a syndicate headed by Bonbright & Co.

COTTON AT NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL HAS BETTER UNDERTONE

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Renewed liquidation influenced by relatively weak Liverpool cables sent cotton prices 10 to 12 points lower during today's early trading, but after selling off to 7.08 for December, the market steadied on covering and trade buying. This sent December up to 7.25, or 5 points net higher, but the bulge seemed to bring in a little more selling, and the mid-afternoon market was easier at net losses of 8 to 10 points.

Declines at the start today did not carry the market near the bottom reached on Monday's drop. The October position opened at 6.90 cents a pound, a decline of 40 cents a bale. The maximum opening drop was registered by the July position, at 7.76 cents a pound, a decline of 50 cents a bale. Initial declines in the previous session exceeded $6 a bale.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 11 (AP)—Opening business in the futures market of the Liverpool cotton exchange today showed the confidence which marked overnight closing prices.

Cotton remained between 3½ and 3⅝ pence a pound, but at the opening there was an advance of three or four points on yesterday's close, with more buying and selling.

The business was conducted quietly and there were no reports of heavy individual losses, so that it was expected Thursday's settlements would bring no unusual developments.

CHILDS' RESTAURANT SALES SHOW DECLINE

Sales of Childs Company for July and seven months compare:

	1931	1930	Dec. %
July	$1,838,361	$2,030,156	9.4
Seven months	13,787,772	15,131,300	12.6

In July the company operated 108 restaurants, compared with 112 in July last year. Sales per unit showed a decrease of 6 per cent, which the company attributes to uniform reduction of menu prices, based on lower commodity costs.

Childs will open two new restaurants around Labor Day, one at William and Fulton Streets, New York City, and one in the Park Building, Pittsburgh. It has added music to its restaurant in the Paramount Building, in the nature of an experiment, this being the first unit to have an orchestra.

JULY BOND CALLS DOUBLE YEAR AGO

Bonds called in whole or in part in July totaled $102,546,945, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The total was more than twice that of calls in July, 1930, which amounted to $50,154,269 and substantially larger than the $71,154,416 called in July, 1929.

As in the preceding months this year, the issues called consisted mainly of public utility bonds. The total in this division amounted to $79,687,842. Industrial issues accounted for $14,819,400, rails, $4,442,756, and real estate $2,937,787.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Septmeber	6.79	6.84	6.79	6.84	6.84
October	6.90	7.04	6.84	6.93	6.98
December	7.11	7.25	7.04	7.12	7.20
January	7.24	7.33	7.16	7.26	7.31
March	7.44	7.56	7.36	7.41	7.50
May	7.60	7.72	7.53	7.61	7.68

Spots—6.85 down 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	6.64b	6.64b	6.64b	6.64b	6.71b
October	6.89	7.01	6.84	6.89	6.96
December	7.11	7.24	7.04	7.10	7.17
January	7.22	7.34	7.14	7.2cb	7.28
March	7.42	7.54	7.39	7.41b	7.48
May	7.60	7.63	7.52	7.59	7.66

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	6.99	7.10	6.94	7.00	7.08
December	7.25	7.32	7.13	7.21	7.28
January	7.33	7.35	7.29	7.30	7.37
March	7.51	7.57	7.50	7.50	7.55
May	7.66	7.6	7.61	7.61	7.75

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.04	4.05	3.98	4.04	4.00
October	3.69	3.70	3.62	3.69	3.66
December	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.72
January	3.81	3.82	3.74	3.81	3.77
March	3.90	3.91	3.83	3.90	3.86
May	3.97	3.99	3.92	3.98	3.94

Spots 3.71, up 7 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 5000; (American) 2500.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
Sept.	73.00b	74.10b	73.00b	74.10b	73.10b
October	73.00b	74.10b	73.00b	74.10b	74.00b
November	73.00b	74.10b	73.00b	74.10b	74.00b
December	73.00b	74.10b	73.00b	74.10b	74.00b
January	73.50b	74.10b	73.50b	74.10b	75.00b
February	73.50b	74.10b	73.50b	74.1(	73.10b
March	72.50b	74.10b	72.50b	74.10b	73.10b
April	73.50b	74.10b	73.50b	74.10b	73.10b

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE BID

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—John Griffiths & Son Co., Chicago, Ill., was low bidder for the Chicago Post Office with a bid for construction of $13,634,970 when constructed of standard bulk limestone for the exterior and $13,606,970 when constructed of variegated limestone for the exterior. The new Chicago Post Office will be the largest of its kind in the world, the properties all told being valued at more than $25,000,000.

GENERAL BRONZE NET

General Bronze Corp. reported first half net profit of $21,478, equal to 8 cents a share on the common stock, compared with net loss of $454,019 in the first half last year.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Buoyant; shorts retreat.

Bonds: Irregular; rails make new lows.

Curb: Strong; brisk rally in last hour.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling holds steady.

Cotton: Easy; lower cables, southern selling.

Sugar: Easy; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; Russian sales to United Kingdom, reaction Winnipeg.

Corn: Easy; forecast improved weather.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Lower.

REPORT PRESENTED ON CORAL GABLES DEFAULTED BONDS

The committee organized early this year to protect the interests of holders of the defaulted bonds of the City of Coral Gables, Fla., has issued a comprehensive report on the tentative agreement recently entered into with the city commissioners for the refinancing of approximately $9,000,000 of bonded and floating indebtedness.

The report sets forth in detail the formula which the committee used to devise a method of extending to the taxpayers immediate and much-needed relief from a burdensome current fixed debt service charge while, at the same time, assuring to the bondholders the maximum participation in all future increased municipal revenues which may be expected to result from the relief now to be granted and the return of more normal local and general conditions.

The report is expected to be of interest to investors and bond dealers interested in other Florida communities which have defaulted in bond payments since the collapse of the boom in that State.

CHICAGO CORN DOWN TO NEW LOW LEVEL

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Corn suffered a severe tumble late today, falling more than 2 cents a bushel to a new low price for the season. The setback carried December corn down to below 39 cents, the lowest level since 1900. Stop-loss selling was a feature.

September corn was relatively firm, with the open interest in that month almost 15,000,000 bushels and the bulk of the Chicago stock believed to be owned by one leading operator. Wheat and other cereals receded with corn.

In the last few minutes of trading, September corn also broke the season's low price record, and went under 49 cents.

Reports were current that the grain futures administration was investigating the recent squeeze in the corn market.

Corn closed ¾ to 2 cents lower than yesterday's finish, wheat ⅜ to ⅞ off, oats at ¼ to ½ decline and provisions unchanged to 10 cents down.

MOSES TO OPPOSE DOLE PLAN

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11 (AP)—Mr. George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, today announced his intention to vote against any proposal for a dole to aid unemployed. His statement followed a report that $15 a week would be asked for idle heads of families when Congress meets.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORP.

Superior Steel Corporation reports for six months ended June 30, 1931, net loss of $241,037 after depreciation, interest, tax, etc., compared with net loss of $182,359 in the first half of 1930. For the quarter ended June 30 net loss was $96,609 after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $144,428 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $108,979 in the June quarter of the previous year.

BRIGGS MANUFACTURING CO.

DETROIT, Aug. 11—Briggs Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1931, net profit of $508,357 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 25 cents a share on the 2,003,225 no-par shares. This compares with $43,731 or two cents a share in the preceding quarter, and $2,771,066 or $1.38 a share in the June quarter of the previous year. Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1931, totaled $552,088 after charges and taxes, equal to 27 cents a share, compared with $3,531,803, or $1.76 a share, in the first half of 1930.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

First National Stores, Incorporated, reports for the quarter ended June 27, 1931, the initial quarter of the company's fiscal year, net profits of $1,240,355 after all charges and federal taxes. After allowing for preferred dividends, balance is equal to $1.41 a share on the 815,785 shares of no-par common. This compares with net a year ago of $1,179,297, or $1.33 a share on 820,700 common shares after preferred dividends.

ASSOCIATED ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Including sales of power to other utilities electric output of the Associated Gas & Electric System for the month of July, 1931, amounted to 273,602,729 units (k.w.h.) which was 36,212,700 units more than for July, 1930, an increase of 15.3 per cent. Excluding sales to utilities, the increase amounted to 1.8 per cent. The output of the Saluda Dam, which is nearly all sold to other utilities, accounts for the most of the large increase shown in the figure including sales to utilities.

SCRAP PRICES OFF

Heavy melting steel scrap in the Chicago territory is now quoted at $8 to $8.50, a decline of 50 cents a ton from previous levels.

SALES OF FEDERATED DEPARTMENT STORES HOLDING UP WELL

Since Jan. 31, 1931, the end of Federated Department Stores' fiscal year, the stores operated by the four constituent companies have continued to feel the effects of the general business depression.

Despite this, however, sales and profits for the five months ended June 30, 1931, were both somewhat ahead of those for the like period in 1930. These increases, of course, indicate results for the spring and early summer season. The fall months and Christmas season, the outlook for which is as yet uncertain, are far more important factors in determining profits in the department store business.

Federated Department Stores, Inc., is an association for mutual benefit of four companies—William Filene's Sons Company, Abraham & Straus, Inc., Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., and the F. & R. Lazarus & Co. Federated was formed as recently as the latter part of 1929, so that consolidated earnings figures are available only since that date. However, Lehman Bros., the company's bankers, have prepared a table of combined net earnings for four years, beginning with 1926, showing the proportion applicable to Federated's holdings, which with consolidated figures for the two years 1930-31 appears below:

Yr. end Jan. 31	Net sales	Net Earns	Available for common Aft pf divs
1926	$81,437,731	$4,496,347	$3,453,612
1927	89,036,692	5,130,808	4,154,372
1928	93,166,002	5,256,468	4,300,921
1929	101,399,646	6,139,991	5,175,548
1930	117,003,398	4,856,068	3,555,122
1931	113,021,652	3,873,298	2,611,925

MORE STOCKHOLDERS IN BRITISH TYPE

The number of stockholders of British Type Investors, a general management investment trust, increased approximately 10 per cent to a high record in the last year, according to an announcement by Edward V. Otis, president of this investment trust.

The quarterly dividend of six cents a share payable on August 31 to stockholders of record July 31 will be paid to 20,450 stockholders as compared with 18,633 stockholders who received the dividend which was paid on Aug. 1, 1930. This is an increase of 1817 stockholders in a year.

The number of stockholders of British Type Investors increased by 356 in the last two months as the 39th consecutive cash dividend payment, which was made on June 1, 1931, was sent to 20,094 stockholders, compared with 20,450 stockholders at present.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetCng
Wheat					
Sept	.50	.51⅛	.49½	.49⅝	— ½
Oct	.54	.55	.53¼	.53⅜	— ⅜
March	.56⅝	.57⅛	.55⅞	.55⅞	— ¾
Corn					
Sept	.51	.51⅞	.48⅞	.49	—1
Dec	.40⅝	.41⅝	.38⅞	.39	—1½
March	.42½	.42½	.41⅝	.41⅝	— ¾
Oats					
Sept	.22½	.22¾	.22	.22	
Dec	.24¼	.24¾	.23⅞	.23⅞	
May	.27⅝	.27⅝	.26¼	.26⅝	
Lard					
Sept	7.15	7.15	7.12	7.15	
Oct	7.00b	7.00b	7.00b	7.00b	
Dec	6.35	6.35	6.32	6.32	

b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	.43½	.42⅛	.42¼	.42⅝
December	.47¼	.46⅛	.46¼	.46⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
October	.58⅛	.56⅜	.56⅝	.56⅞
December	.58⅝	.56⅞	.57⅛	.57½
May	.62½	.60½	.60⅞	.61½

TOWN WITHOUT A BANK

MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Pardon C. Hickey of Washington, D. C., was named receiver today for the Manufacturers' National Bank, which by vote of its directors did not open yesterday, after a run Saturday. Mr. Hickey also is receiver for the First National Bank of Mechanicville. Meanwhile Mechanicville business men and city officials were endeavoring to learn what could be done about the city's virtually bankless plight. Last night they asked a Troy bank to establish a branch in their city, but were informed such action would be contrary to the banking law.

GREEN MOUNTAIN POWER CORP.

Green Mountain Power Corporation, a subsidiary of Peoples Light & Power Corporation, reports gross revenues of $1,889,097.13 for the year ended June 30, as compared with $1,920,260.07 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $727,541.40, as compared with $711,673.77. Gross income amounted to $1,161,553.73, which compares with $1,208,586.30 for the year ended June 30, 1930.

BENDIX AVIATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Net income of Bendix Aviation for the six months ended June 30 was in excess of $1,500,000, equal to better than 70 cents a share on 2,097,454 shares of capital stock outstanding, and fell only slightly below the net of $1,530,937 in the first half of last year, which was equal on the same basis to 73 cents a share. This estimate would indicate June quarter net of more than $710,000, compared with first quarter net of curring profits, and net in the second quarter of 1930 of $770,251.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Retail trade as gauged by department store sales fell off somewhat more than the estimated seasonal amount in July, the Federal Reserve Board states. Its index of department store sales fell to 92 in July from 95 in June and 97 in May. In comparison with a year ago the value of sales for July based on reports from 523 stores in 231 cities was 8 per cent smaller. For seven months sales were also 8 per cent smaller than a year before.

DIVIDEND REVISION OF NEW HAVEN ROAD UNDER DISCUSSION

Although the next meeting for dividend action by New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad directors would normally fall on the fourth Tuesday in August, it will not be held this year until Sept. 8. In fact in some other years the quarterly dividend meeting has not been held until after the summer vacation period when it is easier to obtain a quorum.

In spite of the fact that the meeting is nearly a month away, speculation is already rife as to possible action. There has been no official intimation as to the attitude of directors, but there is no question that the failure of traffic to give any indications of recuperation thus far has proved disappointing.

In relation to most other railroads, New Haven has made a good showing this year. It likewise stands out as one of the few major roads which has not joined in the general downward dividend revision.

Earnings have run along month to month, however, about the same percentage behind those of 1930. Gross for June was off 14.4 per cent, and for the six months ended June 30 it was off 14.8 per cent. Net railway operating income for June was down 18 per cent, with the six months showing virtually the same shrinkage. Judging from carloadings reports, July will be relatively no better than June, if as good.

In the first six months of the current year the road earned $1.86 a share on 1,571,179 shares of common stock compared with $3.06 a share in the first half of 1930. The second six months always contributes much the larger share of earnings, but to cover the present $6 dividend rate on the common it would have to earn $4.14 a shade in the last half. In the second half of 1930 it earned $4.27 a share for the period, making the total for the year of $7.33.

PACKER HIDE MARKET SLOWER WITH PRICE TENDENCIES EASIER

Confirmed sales of packer hides totaled less than 30,000 hides last week. Buyers are somewhat concerned over offerings from foreign markets which average lower in cost than domestic hides despite transporation charges and duty.

Frigorifico steers reflect accumulation and prices are easy at about 20¾c, New York funds. Domestic country hides show an easier trend. Extremes sold in sizable lots at 9c.

Packer calfskins are easy. The demand is slow. City calfskins are moving in car lots at the lowest levels July skins have yet touched. A car of 8-10's sold at 11c, and a car of 10-15's at 14½c. Quotations on packer kip show liberal concessions. Last sales booked were at 13½c. The Chicago packer hide market reports the following principal sales during the week ended Aug. 8:

	Current	Year Ago
2000 July native steers	12c	13½c
2000 July ex-lt nat steers	11½c	11½c
1000 July-Aug spready n strs	13c	14½c
3000 July-Aug Colorado strs	11½c	13c
2000 July-Aug heav Tex steers	12½c	13½c
3000 July-Aug hbranded strs	12c	13½c
2000 July-Aug heav nat cows	11½c	12c
7000 July-Aug branded cows	11c	10c
3000 July-Aug native bulls	7c	7½c

UTILITY COMPANY'S GROSS AND NET OFF

Gross earnings of subsidiaries of Central and South West Utilities Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, were $32,984,642.78, compared with $34,710,388.96 in the corresponding period a year ago. Net for retirement and stocks of Central and South West Utilities Company was $7,097,204.37, compared with $7,197,580.78.

Subsidiaries' gross earnings in the second quarter of 1931 were $7,806,539.74, compared with $8,545,727.21 in the second quarter of 1930. Net for retirement and stocks of Central and South West Utilities Company was $1,322,680.38, compared with $1,543,117.04.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
5	Allied Kid	65	65	65	65
20	Am Found	3	3	3	3
518	Am T&T	173½	166¼	171	166
1000	Arcadian	.10	.10	.10	..
10	Ash B&D	138¼	138¼	138¼	..
35	Big Sans	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
537	Bos El	91½	91	91⅛	91⅛
58	Bos El pf	100⅛	100	100⅛	..
20	Bos El 1pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110
115	Bos El 2 pf	103⅞	103½	103¾	103⅛
150	B&M pr pf	100	99	99	..
100	Bos Prop	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Cal & Hec	6	6	6	..
100	Cop Range	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
725	East S	19½	18	19⅛	..
300	E Bos Land	3	2½	3	..
65	E G&Fuel	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19
20	E G&F prpf	85½	84¼	85	85⅛
50	E Mass B	6	5½	5½	5⅛
15	Edison Elec	254	253¼	254	254⅛
10	Em Asso	15½	15½	15½	15
42	First Nat S	59⅝	59	59	..
7	Goodyear Fab	50	50	50	..
10	Hygrade	24	23½	24	..
100	Isle Royale	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
150	Jenk Tel	4¼	4	4¼	4¾
200	Kidder Pbdy	30	30	30	30
85	Mass Util	4	3¾	4	3⅝
10	Nash	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞
270	Nat Ser	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
52	NE Tel	138	137⅞	138	138
800	No Butte	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
200	Old Domin	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
600	Quincy Min	5	4⅛	5	4⅛
100	St Mary Ld	5½	5½	5½	..
60	Shawmut	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
20	Stone Web	29⅝	29½	29⅝	28⅛
80	Swift & Co	26	25¾	26	25⅞
238	Uni Shoe	51	50½	51	50⅛
20	U S Mining pf	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	..
210	Util Hyd	3	3	3	3⅛
10	War Bros	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..

PET MILK EARNINGS

Pet Milk Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $204,209 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 34 cents a share on 445,292 no-par shares of common, compared with $339,232 or 64 cents a share on 460,000 common shares in the first half of 1930. For the quarter ended June 30 net was $247,647 after charges, equal to 49 cents a share on 445,292 common shares, compared with net loss of $43,438 in the preceding quarter and net of $250,383 or 50 cents a share on the common in the June quarter of 1930.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT NOTES

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and a banking syndicate are offering $31,000,000 of 2¾ per cent notes of the Metropolitan Transit District of Massachusetts, due on April 14, 1932, to yield 2.10 per cent. The proceeds of the notes, issued in anticipation of bonds, will be used for the purchase of bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

RUSSIAN WHEAT FOR ENGLAND

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 11—In the first six days of August 95,000 tons of Soviet grain from Black Sea ports passed through the Bosphorus on the way to England. This surpasses the entire movement in July by 36,000 tons.

CLOTH BUYERS HESITANT AS MARKETS FALL

Drop in Commodities Checks Trading—Fine Goods Inquiry Brisk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 11—Both buyers and sellers in the primary cotton cloth market continued their waiting attitude last week. With all raw commodity markets falling, buyers confined their orders to goods for immediate delivery. Many mills withdrew from the market after the price level had dropped ⅛c.

The doubtful sentiment grew as the week wore on, but many buyers' needs were so pressing that considerable business was booked during the latter half of the week. Numerous orders were placed for 1000 to 2000-piece lots and a much larger number of smaller lots. It is said that the mills can produce activity at any time they are willing to accept orders at slight concessions.

In the fine and fancy goods division a better feeling prevailed. Most of the mills are sold ahead far enough to await demand at prices satisfactory to them. There was brisk inquiry for rayon-and-cotton, silk-and-cotton and all-rayon taffetas both in the dobby and jacquard weaves.

Actual orders were small as the available supply of spot delivery goods is limited. A number of constructions are so scarce that buyers could not find the quantities wanted, although premiums were offered.

Rayon-and-cotton and all-rayon crepes were in fair demand on light trading. Drapery goods were in fair demand as were also broadcloths. Rayon-and-cotton broadcloth is becoming popular. Taken as a whole the volume for the week in fine goods was fairly satisfactory for this time of year.

Prints Quiet and Firm

Print cloths were quiet early in the week but prices were firm at the level of the previous week. Some mills yielded to buyers, however, and accepted orders at ⅛c concession for a number of lots ranging up to 1000 pieces. After that prices remained at the lower level all week. The 38½-inch 64x60, 5.35-yard sold at 4⅜c and the 60x48, 6.25-yard at 4c.

The 39-inch 80x80, 4.00-yard, the 72x76, 4.25-yard and the 68x72, 4.75-yard brought respectively 5⅞c, 5⅝c and 5c. There was considerable trading in 36-inch 64x60, 5.75-yard at 4⅛ to 4¼c, and in the 36-inch 60x48, 6.70-yard at 3⅞c.

Sheetings sold in moderate volume with prices generally from 1-16 to ⅛c lower. About 2,500,000 yards of 36-inch, 40x40, 6.15-yard sold early in the week at 3c and other sales followed at the same price. The 36-inch 2.85-yard was firm all week at 5¾c, but the 40-inch 48x48, 2.85-yard dropped from 5¾ to 6c to 5⅝ to 5¾c; the 44x40, 5.50-yard, 40-inch yielded from 3⅞ to 3⅝c.

Pajama checks were unchanged. Osnaburgs sold down to 6¼c for the 40-inch, 7-oz., and to 5c for the 36-inch, 2.85-yard, both off ¼c. Drills followed the market trend, except the 37-inch 3.50-yard which advanced from 5½c to 5¾c, and the 30-inch 4.00-yard which sold steadily at 5¼c net. Drills were more than usually active.

Eastern Sateens Firm

Eastern makes of sateens were firm but southern mills sold some numbers, notably the 37½-inch, 64x104, 4.37-yard, down from 7¼c to 7c. Sateen twills, 43-inch, 64x112, 3.65-yard brought 10¼c to 10⅝c southern and 10⅞c to 11c eastern. The carded broadcloth business developed a fair aggregate. The most active number was 36½-inch, 80x60, 5.00-yard, which sold from 5c to 4¾c. Several hundred thousand yards sold at the low price late in the week. The next active number was the 112x60, 3.85 yard, which brought 7⅛c for spots, 7c for nearby and 6⅞ for future delivery. The 100x60s moved at 5⅞c to 6c, and the 90x60s at 5½c. The combed broadcloths of higher quality were sold down ¼c during the week but the lower qualities remained unchanged.

Combed lawns were generally firm except the 40-inch 84x80, 11.00-yard which changed from 11@11½c early to 10¾@11¼c later. The 76x72s, 9.00-yard brought 7⅝c to 7¾c and the 88x80s, 40-inch 8.50 yard 9⅜c to 9½c. Combed voiles were obtained at 7¼c for the 40-inch, 60x56, ordinary hard twist, and at 9c to 9¼c for the extra hard twist. Pongees sold at 8¼c to 8⅝c southern and 9c to 9¾c eastern, for the 38-inch 72x100s. The 39-inch 68x56 organdies, 11.00-yard, eased from 7c to 6¾c.

Rayon Crepes Active

Rayon-and-cotton alpacas, 68x54, sold at 14c with 60-filament, and 1½c less with 32-to-40-filament. All crepes with rayon content were active. The rayon-filled flat crepe 76x56 brought 12¾ to 13c with 60-and 12¼ to 12¾c with 32-to-40-filament, 150-denier rayon. All-rayon crepe, 42-inch 96x48, moved at 28½ to 29½c, and rayon-warp and cotton satins were obtained at 32c for the 42-inch 140x72, and at 41½c for the 180x72, each using 150-denier, 40-filament rayon and 20s to 24s combed cotton filling. Cotton warp and rayon-filled satins with 50s combed warp and 150-denier, 40-filament rayon sold at 14½ to 15c for the 35-inch 110x60s and at 17½c for the 35½-inch 128x72s.

Rayon-and-cotton serges, 36-inch 72x48s with 30s carded warps and 150-denier rayon brought 10¾ to 11c, and the 80x56s 12¾ to 13c. Rayon georgette, 44-inch 64x56 moved at 27 to 28c. Cotton shantung 36-inch 60x48s with 150-denier first quality rayon warp were obtained at 15 to 16c.

Acetate ninons 39-inch 80x80 75-denier warp and filling sold at 36 to 36½c. Acetate warp and rayon-filled taffeta, 37-inch 120x72, plain, brought 44 to 45c and jacquard 51½ to 52½c. The 124x88 plain sold at 47 to 48c and dobby at 48½c. Panne satin, 40-inch, 320x96, high sley, moved at 82 to 87c.

BULOVA WATCH PROFIT

Bulova Watch Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $152,-564 after reserves, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $153,671 in the like 1930 quarter.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	86½	86½
Alabama Gt South 4s	94¼	94¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	61¾	61¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	59	59
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	59	58½
Alleghany West 4s	90¼	90¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99¾	99¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73	72
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	95¼	94
Amer Inter 5½s '49	82	81¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	72
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	17	17
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅞	107½
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅝	108⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	108¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78½	78½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70¾	70
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96¼	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅞	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	113¼
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s	99¼	99¼
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	94½	94½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	41	41
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97¼	97¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	96
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol&C div '59	85	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99½	99⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	85⅝	85¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	98½	97
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	102	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103⅝	103½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	102¼	102¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102¼	102¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	111¼	111⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113	113
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104
Boston & Maine 5s '55	94	94
Boston & Maine 5s '67	96	95½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅞	106⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110⅞	110¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106½	106½
Bur Cr N 5s	102½	102½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94¾	94¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	30½	30½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105¾	105¼
Can North 4½s '35	102½	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	82⅝	81¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96½	96½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅞	100
Cen District Ael 5s	106	106
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	91½	91½
C & M Ill El & Gas 5s	98½	98½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97⅝	96½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	99½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	110	110
Certainteed 5½s '48	60	57
Ches Corp 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106½	106½
Ches & O 4½s B	99⅝	99
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93	93
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103	103
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	27	26
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65½	64¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	87½	82⅜
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	96⅝	96⅝
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	92	92
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19¼	18¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	49⅛	48½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	76	75½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	85	85
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	75⅞	75
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	60½	59½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	75	75
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	107	107
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	89½	89½
Chicago RI&PP rfg 4s '34	87⅞	87¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	68½	68½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	68½	67
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104¼	104¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	106	106
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116⅜	116¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	85⅛	85
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97⅛	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	103
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	95¼	95
Clev Mar 4½s	103	103
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	103	103
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	97	97
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	99	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100	100
Com As Baraqua 7½s '37	20	20
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¾	98½
Con Gas 4½s	103½	103¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	36	36
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107⅝	107½
Container Corp 6s '46	56	56
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	95	95
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	89¼	89
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	68⅝	67¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	7⅞	7½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62½	62½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 ww	100⅞	100⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¾	92
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103½	103½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	91¼	91¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	54⅞	54⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104¼	104⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107⅝	107⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92½	92½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105¼	105
Elgin, Joliet & East 1st	105½	105½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	70	69½
Erie RR gen lien	73½	73½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	69	68½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	34	33¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	18½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	14	14
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	104
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Riv 6s	110	110
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	73	73
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	20⅛	19¾
Geo Alabama 5s	45	45
Goodrich 6s '45	61⅞	61½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98½	98½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91
Gotham S Hos '36	88	88
Gould Coupler 6s '40	39¼	38
Great Northern 4¼s '61	98½	98½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	90½	90½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	102⅛	102⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106⅛	106
Gulf States Steel 5½s	50	50
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101½	101½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	88	88
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59⅝	58½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	75	75
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	98½	98
Humble Oil 5s '37	103¼	102⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s 56	106⅝	106½
Ill Central 4s '52	87	86
Ill Central 4s '53	71⅝	71⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	65	65
Ill Central 5s '52	90½	90½
Ill Central 6½s '36	105⅜	105⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103⅛	103⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '41	26	26
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94½	94
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	89	88
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	83½	83
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	69¾	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¾	69¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90⅛	90
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	57	57
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	73	73
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	65¼	65¼
Int Paper 6s '55	50	47
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90	89¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84¼	84
Inv Fq Corp 5s B xw	70	70
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	88¼	88¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	68	68
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106	106
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97⅞	97⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99½	99¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	83¼	83¼
Kings Co El 6s '97	139⅛	139⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	29	28
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	83¾	83¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100⅞	100¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¼	98
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	46	46
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
L&N uni 4s '40	99⅛	99⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	92	92
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103½	103
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¼	95¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	71	71
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101½	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	103⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	94	94
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	58⅛	57¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	78⅛	77⅝
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	77⅞	77
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77⅞	77
Mo Pac 5s I '81	78⅛	77
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	45⅛	45⅛
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105⅛	105
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83⅝	83⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101⅞
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	108⅝	108¼
N E Pow 4½s	101⅞	101¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92⅝	92½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	92½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	108	108
NYC&HR 4s '42	96⅛	96⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81⅞	81⅞
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	91	90⅞
NC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅞	99⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	94	92
NYC&HR 4½s H	93⅞	92⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100½	99
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	95½	95½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	60⅞	59¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	78⅛	76
NY Edison 5s '44	106⅛	106⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅛	115⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92	91½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114	114
NY One & W rfg 4s '92	58⅛	58⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105½	105½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Norf & W div 4s '44	100	100
North Am Co 5s '61	102⅛	101¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107⅛	107⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	66½	66¼
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	93	92¾
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	106⅛	106⅛
Nor Tel 4½s	102	102
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108⅞	108⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93⅝	93½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108	108
Pac Tel & Tel 4½s	99	98
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	79¾	77
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	89¾	87
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93¼	92¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56⅛	56⅛
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '70	90⅛	90⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100½	100½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105	105
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100¼	100¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	94¼	94
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104	104
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	108⅛	108
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	109⅞
Penn Power 4½s	99½	99⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	109⅝	109⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	82½	81
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	59	59
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅝	103⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¼	98¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	104¾
Phil & Real C&I 6s '49	63¾	63
Phil Railway 4s	23¼	23
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106	105½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	107½	107½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108¾	108½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	79⅞	79⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88	88
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	64	64
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98⅞	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	87	87
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83½	83¼
Purity Baking 5s' 48	89½	89½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74	74
Rio G & W col 4s '49	79½	79½
Rio Grand Inc 5s	95	95
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	88	88
St Joseph Lead 5½s	91½	91½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	95	94½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	59¼	58¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	44¼	44
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	65	63
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	83	83
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7½	7½
Shell Pipe 5s' 52	81	80½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	68½	68½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	94⅜
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s' 42	102	102
Smith A O 6½s' 33	103	102⅞
Solvay Amer Inv 5s' 42	96¾	96¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s' 41	106¼	106
Southern Pacific rfg 4s' 55	93⅞	93¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	88½	88
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s' 50	95	95
Southern Pacific 5½s ww	91	91
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	76	75⅛
Southern Ry con 5s' 94	106½	106⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s' 56	105¾	105
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s' 54	107⅛	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s' 46	104¾	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¾	100¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	86	85
Tenn Elec Power 6s' 47	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s' 50	92	92
Texas Corp 5s' 44	93¾	93½
Third Ave adj 5s' 60	40	40
Union El L & P rfg 5s' 33	103⅛	103⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s' 42	104⅝	104½
Union Oil Cal 5s' 45 rcts ww	88	88
Union Pacific 1st 4s' 47	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¾	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	96½
Union Pacific 4½s' 67	100½	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99½
Utah Pow && &Lt 5s '44	103¼	103⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68	67½
Canadium 5s	79½	79⅛
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102½	102⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103⅝	103⅛
Walworth 6s '45	44⅝	44⅜
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41½	41½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	48	48
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106⅝	106⅝
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅛	105⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	91	90⅞
West Shore 4s rgd	88½	88½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅛	106⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	76⅞	75⅜
Western Pacific 5s A '46	69	69
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102½	102½
Western Union 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛
Western Union 5s '60	104	104
Westphalia Pow 6s	43	43
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	81½	81¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97⅞	97¾
Youngstown 5s B	97	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug11	Last Aug10
1st 4¼s '47	103.1	103.1	103.1	103
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.24	104.26	104.24
US 3½s '49	101.17	101.17	101.17	101.17
US 3¾s J '43	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.22
US 3⅜s '47	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.24
US 4s '54	108.9	108.9	108.9	108.6
US 4¼s '52	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.5

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	52½	51¾
Akershus 5s '63	89½	89½
Antioquia 7s C '45	45½	45½
Antioquia III 7s '57	35	34⅞
Argentine Gov 5s '45	75	75
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	62	62
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	69	69
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	70	68½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	68¼	68⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	70	68⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	69⅝	69⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	70	68⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	69	69
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	69	68½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	70	68½
Australia 5s '55	60⅞	60¼
Australia 5s '57	61	61
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅞	93⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¾	100½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106¼	106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	105⅝
Bergen (City) 5s '49	99	99
Berlin (City) 6s '58	48¼	48
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	56	56
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50	50
Bogota (City) 8s '45	65	65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15¼	15¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20¼	20¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	45¼	44
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	45⅜	44½
Bremen 7s '35	68⅛	68⅛
Brisbane 5s '57	47	47
Budapest (City) 6s '62	46	44⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	48⅞	48
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	48	47¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	65	65
Bulgaria 7s '67	53¼	53
Bulgaria 7½s '68	62	62
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	52	51
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95¼
Canada (Dom) '52	107¼	107
Calsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	25⅛	24⅞
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	37	36
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	25	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	28	28
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	28½	28½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	30	28½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	26	26
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	44⅞	44⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	29½	29½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	47	46¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	54⅛	54⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	51	51
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	51	49
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	99
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100¼	100¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	63	63
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	59¾	59¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	48½	48
Czechoslovkia (Rep) 8s '51	107¾	107¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95¼	95⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	104⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	86	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	86¼	86¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	86⅝	86⅝
Dresden 7s '45	68⅛	68⅛
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104⅜	104
Finland 5½s '58	75⅛	75½
Finland (Rep) 6½s' 56	77⅞	77⅜
French (Rep) 7½s' 41	124⅝	124½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	69	67
German 7s '49	85¼	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s' 38	57	56⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52	51
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52½	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	60½	60½
Germ Gen Elec 6s' 48	62½	62½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s' 40	70	70
Germ Gov Int 5½s' 65	60⅝	59¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	68⅞	68
Greek 6s '68	80¼	80¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s' 52	82⅞	82⅞
Hansa 6s' 39 ww	31	30
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	76¼	76¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	50	49⅞
Hungary Mun 7s '46	54¼	54¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	54	54
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	43	42⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99	98¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s' 50	90⅞	90½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98⅛	98⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106¼	106¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	65⅛	65
Karstadt 6s '43	31	30
Kreuger & Toll 5s' 59	84¼	84¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	64	64
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104⅝
Medellin 6½s '54	39	39
Mex IRR 4½s A	5	5
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83	82½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	29	29
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	90¾	90¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	89½	89¼
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104	104
New South Wales 5s '57	56	55½
New South Wales 5s '58	55¼	55¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅜	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅛	103⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93½	93½
Nuremberg 5s '52	54½	54½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94	94
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101½	101¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100⅛	99¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98	98
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅞	102⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	25	25
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	17	17
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	16½	16
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	65	65
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	65⅞	64⅞
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	70	69¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	35	35
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103⅛	103
Prussia 6½s '51	54	54
Prussia 6s '52	50⅝	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	43	43
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	57⅜	57
Rhinelbe 7s '46	59	59
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	25½	25¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	24½	24
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	25¼	25¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '60	32⅝	32⅝
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¼	89¼
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	27⅝	27⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	30	30
Sao Paulo (State 8s '36	46	46
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	42¾	42¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	57¼	57¼
Saxon Staate) 6½s '45	53	53
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	67	66½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	74½	73¾
Siemens 6½s '51	73	72
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42	42
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104	103⅞
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104	104
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105¼	105¼
Taiwan 5½s	94	93¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95½	94¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84½	84½
Tyrol 7½s '55	84¾	84¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅞	107⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	44	43⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	45⅛	[illegible]
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	53	[illegible]
Vienna 6s '52	78⅛	[illegible]
Warsaw 7s '58	44⅝	44⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	43	42
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	89⅞	89⅞

Bankers' Journal Notes Trade Gain

THE American Bankers Association Journal in its review of current business conditions says so much attention has been given the European financial crisis that certain definite signs of recovery in the United States have passed almost unnoticed.

The review points out that a number of the major industries are operating on a higher level than a year ago. The cotton, woolen, silk, shoe and rubber industries are mentioned as among those showing distinct progress. In some sections of the country chain and department store sales also have been on the up-trend, the review says.

A seasonal slowing down in manufacturing plants is noted but the journal observes that in all years but four since 1903 a material expansion has occurred in the fall months.

NICKEL AND COPPER OUTPUT REDUCED BY CANADIAN COMPANY

MONTREAL, Aug. 11 — Shutting down of one furnace by International Nickel Company of Canada will reduce production of nickel 15 per cent and also that of copper the same amount, but it will not decrease the amount of refined copper that International Nickel is producing as in the past 20 per cent of the output of copper has been held as flotation concentrates and not taken to refined form.

This shutting down of one furnace was made possible by the increasing efficiency of the furnaces as the new smelter has been broken in. By running the two furnaces remaining in operation somewhat harder smelter production will be reduced only 15 per cent.

As the result of the shutting down of one furnace, refined nickel output will be at a rate of roughly 28 per cent to 29 per cent of capacity, as before nickel output was at one-third of plant capacity.

International Nickel has been carrying 8,000,000 pounds a month of copper to refined form and marketing it and the marketing of copper will continue at this rate. However, as a result of the curtailment, only about 5 per cent of the output will be held as flotation concentrates instead of 20 per cent.

It is understood that July business of International Nickel has been at about the same rate as June. Both June and July have been higher than the direct rate of sales, and about the same as January.

DIVIDENDS

Clark Equipment Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payble Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31, placing the issue on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company declared a quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the $25 par stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30. This is the same as was paid three months ago, when it was reduced from 62½ cents. The regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred was also declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 30.

Bulova Watch Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, placing the stock on an 80-cent annual basis, compared with a $1.50 basis previously.

Paramount Publix Corporation declared a stock dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 4. In the preceding quarter a quarterly cash dividend of 62½ cents was paid, prior to which cash dividends had been maintained at a $1 quarterly rate.

National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Motor Wheel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 10, to stock of record Aug. 20.

General Asphalt Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously.

Alleghany Steel Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 10 cents, payable Sept. 18 to stock of record Aug. 31.

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the cumulative preference stock, payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 21.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 onthe preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

General Empire Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Valvoline Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Harrods Ltd., declared the usual interim dividend of 10 per cent onthe common.

S. S. Kresge Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

United Fruit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

J. J. Newberry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 27½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

G. C. Murphy declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Hecla Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10c, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Finan Add Divs

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅞. De Beers was 3¾, Rand Mines 2¾. Bar silver was 12⅝d. an ounce. Money was 3¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4@4⅛ per cent; three months 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

BOARD READY TO STAND BY CROP REPORT

Cotton Estimate Considered Too High in Some Trade Circles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today was prepared to defend its estimate of 15,584,000 bales for the 1931 cotton crop, which has been termed too high by some cotton traders.

Trade estimates were about 1,500,000 bales less on the basis of Aug. 1 condition. Reports that the Government's forecast had been questioned by traders also reached the Farm Board. It was made clear that the board was surprised at the large estimate issued Saturday.

"I am confident," Mr. W. F. Callander of the department's crop-reporting board said, "that our estimate will be found to be reasonably accurate."

The Aug. 1 forecast is the first of the season on the new crop. It is based on probable conditions, including weather, moisture and insect prevalence. Should drought develop during the succeeding months, for instance, the prospective yield would consequently be altered.

Mr. Callander explained the crop reporting board formerly employed the same system in gathering reports that the private trade now uses. That system was discarded in 1926 for the method now used, which the board considers more accurate.

Cotton reports for the last four years show the board three times has been higher on Aug. 1 than final crop figures and lower once. In 1927 the Government's estimate on Aug. 1 was 13,492,000 bales and the total crop for the year was 12,955,000; in 1928 it was 14,291,000 on that date, compared with final figures of 14,478,000; 1929, 15,543,000, compared with 14,825,000, and 1930, 14,362,000, compared with 13,932,000.

In its last 80 reports, including all crops, the board has been higher 30 times than final production figures and lower 50 times.

Generous supplies of most important crops were predicted yesterday although drought conditions have materially reduced earlier yield estimates.

A corn crop of 2,775,000,000 bushels is expected; 894,000,000 bushels of wheat; 1,170,000,000 bushels of oats; 77,600,000 tons of tame hay; 218,000,000 bushels of apples; 77,100,000 bushels of peaches and 371,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅛c	27⅛c
Bar silver in London	12⅝d	12⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 10⅛d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	7
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	9	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85½	$4.85¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85½	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0291⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393½	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523	.0526
Germany—mark	.2372	.2360	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2673	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4030½	.4041	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2673½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0873	.0855	.193
Sweden—krona	.2675½	.2674½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1951	.1951½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0178	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2375	
Shanghai—tael	.2950	.2950	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3598	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4939	.4984
Phi Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2895	.2784	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1200	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2812½	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5060	.4900	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug.11	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.66¼	$.64½	$1.06¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.70⅜	.74	1.18⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.34¾	.36½	.52
Flour	4.35	4.20	5.35
Beef, family	12.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	21.75	31.50
Lard	.0790	.0790	.1145
Cotton, mid up	.0890	.0810	.1255
Zinc	.0385	.0385	.0435
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.0775	.07625	.11
Tin	.2485	.2445	.3020
Rubber	.0537½	.0569	.1010
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0460
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0325	.0450	.0525

UNITED STATES LINES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A plan for refinancing United States Lines on "liberal terms" which may permit Paul W. Chapman, present owner, to retain possession of the Leviathan and its sister vessels has been formulated by Shipping Board officials.

MEXICAN SEABOARD OIL NET

Net profit of Mexican Seaboard Oil Company for the six months ended June 30 of $18,238 was equal to one cent a share, compared with $565,666, or 45 cents a share, in the first six months of the previous year.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Aero Sup B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Afiliat Pro	21	21	21
2 Air Invest cv pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Allegh Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†225 Alum Co Am	116	115	116
3 Am Cit P&LB	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Am C Pow A	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
4 Am Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
22 Am Corp war	3-16	3-16	3-16
4 Am Equities	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Am & Fgn P war	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4 Am Founders	3	2⅞	2⅞
1 Am Gas & El	64	64	64
1 Am G & E pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Am Invest B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
31 Am Sup Power	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5 Am Ut & G B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Am Yvette	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Appal Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
13 Appalach Gas	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
1 Arctur Rad Tube	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 As El Ind	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
3 As G & El A	12½	12½	12½
1 Aut V M cv pr pt	10¼	10¼	10¼
B			
2 Bahia Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†150 Bigelow San	32	31	32
1 Blue Ridge	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
†50 Borne Scymser	13	13	13
3 Braz Tt & Lt	17¾	17⅝	17¾
2 Buckeye P L	48	47	48
4 Buf N&E P pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
C			
30 Cab R Tube vtc	1⅛	1	1
1 Can Marc Wireless	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Carib Syn	1	1	1
†125 Celanese 1 pf	55½	55	55
7 Cent Pub SA	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
4 Cent St El	7	6⅞	7
7 Chath Ph Al nv	13⅝	13½	13½
83 Cities Service	9⅜	9	9⅛
2 Comwlth & So war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Com Wat Serv	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
†50 Cont Shares pf B	18	18	18
1 Coop Bess pf A	17¼	17¼	17¼
12 Cord Corp	6¾	6⅝	6¾
6 Creole Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Crowley Milner	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Crocker & Wh	11	11	11
†50 Cumb Pipe L	32	32	32
2 Curtiss Mfg A	18¼	18¼	18¼
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 De Forest	4	3⅝	3⅝
2 Derby Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Dresser B	18¼	18⅛	18¼
2 Durant Mot	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
E			
2 East Sta Pow B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
98 El Bond & Sh	36¾	36⅛	36⅝
5 El Bond & Sh pf	102⅝	102¼	102½
5 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 El Pow As A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 El P & L opt war	19	19	19
F			
1 Fischman A	1	1	1
2 Ford M Fran (.37½)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
2 Ford Mot Ltd (.366)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 Fox Theatre A	2¼	2¼	2¼
G			
4 Gen Aviation Corp	5	4¾	4¾
1 Gen El Ltd rct (.366)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
†400 Gen G&E cv pf B (6)	45	40⅝	45
2 Gen Th Eq cv pf	4	3¾	3¾
2 Globe Underw (.15k)	7½	7½	7½
10 Goldman Sachs	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
I			
†25 Ind P & Lt pf	105	105	105
3 Ins Co N Am	50½	50	50
1 Inter S Raz B	10	10	10
†50 Inter Util pf	92	92	92
2 Inters Hosiery	7	7	7
7 Ital Superpow A	2¾	2¾	2¾
J			
2 Jonas & Naumb	½	½	½
L			
1 Lone Star Gas	15½	15½	15½
M			
2 MacMarr St	10⅛	10	10⅛
2 Mid West St Ut	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Mid West Util	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Miss R P Bond rt	5	[illegible]	5⅛
4 Mo Kans P L	4½	4½	4½
†50 Mohawk Hud 1 pf	107½	107⅜	107½
†25 Montreal LH&P	46½	46½	46½
1 Mount Prod	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
N			
7 Nat Am Co	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3 Nat Container pf	12	12	12
1 Nat Fuel G	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Nat Investors	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 New Bradford	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 Newmont Min	25½	25½	25½
†25 NY Tel 6½ pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
8 Niag Hud Pow	10¼	10⅛	10¼
3 Niag Shares Md	6½	6⅜	6½
1 Nitrate B	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Nor Am Av A war	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Nor Am Ut S	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Nor Europe Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Nor Pipe L	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Nor States P 6pf	85	85	85
P			
10 Pennroad	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Pines Winterfront	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Pruden Inv	11	10⅞	11
7 Pub Ut Hold war	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Pub Ut Hold xw	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Q			
†10 Quaker Ooats	135	135	135
R			
2 Rainbow B	¼	¼	¼
2 Reiter Foot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Relian aMnage	4½	4½	4½
1 Rep Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Reybarn Inc	1½	1½	1½
1 Rossia Intl	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
S			
16 St Anth Gold	⅛	1-16	1-16
4 St Regis Pap (.60)	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
1 Seaboard Util (.28)	3	3	3
11 Segal Lock (½r)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
4 Selected Indus	2⅝	2⅝	2½
2 Shenandoah pf (3r)	30	30	30
1 Silver (I pf (7)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 So Cal Ed A p (1¾)	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 South Pipe (2)	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 S W Dairy (1)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2 Starrett pf (3)	12	12	12
1 Strauss (Nathan)	⅜	⅜	⅜
T			
6 Teck Hugh G (.60)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8 Trans Lux	5	4⅞	5
2 Triplex Saf Gl	3	3	3
U			
2 Ungerleider Fin	28	27⅞	28
3 Unit Dry Dock	2	2	2
29 Unit Founders	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
16 United Gas	6⅛	6	6⅛
1 Unit Gas war	2½	2½	2½
14 Un Lt & Pow A (1)	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
3 Un Lt & P cv pf (6)	89½	89½	89½
†50 U S Finish pf	45	45	45
36 Util P&Lt	8	7¾	7¾
1 Utility Equities	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Unit Verde	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
V			
26 Vacuum Oil	45⅛	44⅞	45
1 Venezuel Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
W			
1 Wenden Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Williams R C	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Wil-Low Caf	2½	2¼	2¼
2 Wil-Low Caf pf	21	21	21
17 Woolworth Ltd	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS (SALES IN $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
10 Am Cwlth Pw 6s '40	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛
4 Am Comm P 5½s'53	62¾	62¾	62¾
6 Am G & Pow 5s '53	68	68	68
1 Am P&L 6s 2016	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
11 Am Roll M 4½s '33	93	93	93
7 Am Seat 6s '36	58½	58½	58½
3 Appalach Gas 6s '45	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5 Appalach Gas6s'45B	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1 Appalach Pow 5s'56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
3 AsG&E5½s'38 in ctf	59	58	58
24 Asso G&E 5s '50	68	66⅝	68
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	81	81	81
58 Asso G&E 5s '68	71⅜	70½	71½
27 Asso G&E 4½s'49 C	62¼	62	62¼
2 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	82½	82½	82½
8 As T&T 5½s '55A	88	88	88
10 Bell Tel Can 5s'55A	107	106½	106½
11 Bell Tel Can 5s'57B	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Bell Tel Can 5s'60C	106½	106½	106½
13 Birming El 4½s '68	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Bost & Me 6s m '33	100½	100½	100½
4 Bost Cons Gas 5s'47	105½	105½	105½
1 Caterp Trac 5s '35	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cent IllPS4½H'81	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Cent P&L 5s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Cent Pub C 5½s '49	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1 Cent St El 5½s '54	65	65	65
6 Cent St El 5s '48	62	62	62
71 Cities Ser 5s '50	61	60⅞	60⅞
10 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	64	63⅞	63⅞
5 Cities Ser P 5½s '52	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝
1 Cmwlth E 4½s '60 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Cmwlth Ed 4s '81 F	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
25 Cons as Balt 4s '81	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
13 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	84½	84	84½
2 Cont Oil 5½s '37	85	85	85
4 Crucible Stl 5s '40	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Cudahy P 5s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Det C as 6s '47 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Det Int Br 6½s '52	12¾	12¾	12¾
25 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	61	60⅞	60⅞
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 El P NG 6½s '43 ww	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 El P NG 6½s '38	93	93	93
12 Elec P & L 5s 2030	83⅞	83	83⅞
2 Empire Dist El 5s '52	80	80	80
1 Fisk Rb 5½s '31 cod	17	17	17
5 Fla P&L 5s '54	85½	85½	85½
5 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 Gen Pub Serv 5s '53	85½	85½	85½
3 Gen Pow 5s '67	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Gillette 5s '40	92	91⅞	92
6 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Houst G Gas 6s '43 A	81	81	81
11 Houst Lt&P 4½s '78D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Idaho Pow 5s '47	105	105	105
1 Ind Elec 5s 1947	100	100	100
2 Indnap P&L 5s '57 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Insull Util 5s 'A49	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
10 Interl Pow S 7s '57 E	97	97	97
1 Interl Pow S 6½s '54	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Int Tel 5s '61 A	75	75	75
1 Intrs Pow 5s '57	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
10 Intrs P Ser 4½s '58	84	84	84
11 Invest Co 5s '47 A	81⅛	81	81⅛
11 Invest Co 5s '47 A xw	81⅛	81	81⅛
6 Iowa-N L&P 5s '57	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Jersey CP&L 5s '47 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Kentucky Ut 5s 69 I	100½	100½	100½
1 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	100	100	100
3 Lib McN & L 5s '42	89	88½	89
1 Louis P&L 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
3 Mass G 5s '55	102	101¾	101¾
1 Memph P & L 5s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Metro Ed 4s '71	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Mid W Util 5s '33	96½	96½	96½
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
9 Miss R Fuel 6s '44ww	97	97	97
1 Miss R Fuel 6s '44xw	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Natl El Pow 5s '78	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
3 Nat Pub S 5s '78	69¼	69¼	69¼
36 Nat Steel 5s '56	91¼	91	91
10 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	103¼	103¼	103¼
32 N E G&E 5s '50	88	86⅝	88
12 NE G&E 5s '48	85¼	85	85⅛
17 NE G&E 5s '47	88	86½	88
1 NE Pow 5½s '54	90	89⅞	90
9 NY Pow & L 4½s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Nor Sta Pow 5½s '40	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Nor State P 4½s '61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Ohio Pub S 5s '54 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Pac G&El 4½s '57 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106	106	106
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Penn C P&L 4½s '77	97½	97½	97½
1 Phil S G&E 4½s '57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Potomac E 4½s '61 F	98	98	98
1 Pub S Okla 5s '57 D	100	100	100
2 Pug S P&L 4½s '50D	94½	94½	94½
5 Queensbo G 5½ '52 A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	85	85	85
20 Safe Har W 4½s '79	101	100¾	101
5 Scripps 5½s '43	90	90	90
3 Shaw &P 4½s '70 D	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 So'wst P&L 5s 2022A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	98⅛	98	98⅛
6 Sun Oil 5½s '39	101½	101½	101½
6 Superp Ill 4½s '68	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Swit & Co 5s '44	104	104	104
10 Tex El Serv 5s '60	100⅛	100	100
2 Tex P&L 5s '56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13 Tri Util 5s '79	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
2 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	103	103	103
1 Un L&P 5½s '59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Un L&Ry 6s '52 A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8 US Rub 6s '33	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6 US Rub 6½s '32	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 U S Rub 6½s'35	70	70	70
5 Utah P&Lt 4½s '44	98⅝	98	98
125 Van Sweringen 6s'35	52½	50	51
1 Virg Pb Ser 5½s'46A	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Virg Pb Ser 5s'50 B	90	89⅝	89⅝
1 Waldorf Ast 7s'54	53	53	53
7 Wst News Del 6s'44	45⅛	45	45
1 West Pa 5s 2030	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
4 West Pa P 4sH1961	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4 Wisc P&L 5s'56 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Bogota Mtg Bk 7s'47	50	50	50
1 Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	87	87	87
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	26¼	25	25
1 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	59	59	59
3 Danish Con 5½s'55	100⅜	99⅛	100⅜
3 Danzig Port 6½s'52	60	60	60
7 Europ El 6½s'65 xw	66½	66½	66½
11 Finld R M Bk 6s'61	69	69	69
11 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛
1 It Sup P 6s'63 A xw	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
4 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	53	52⅞	53
1 Saarbrueck 7s '35	101	101	101
3 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	45	45	45

†—Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

IN THE SHIP LANES

ADDITIONAL details concerning the 73,000-ton Cunard liner have been divulged, although the name still remains a mystery. She is known as "No. 534" to the builders on the Clyde in Glasgow.

The ship will be 1018 feet long, as previously announced, but the new details show that her engines will generate 200,000 horsepower, the speed will be approximately 35 knots, she will have 12 turbines, and each side of her upper deck will have a row of 14 motor lifeboats.

Interior decorations alone will cost $2,500,000 and accommodations will be provided for approximately 5000 passengers. Viewing the ship from the bow the effect will be futuristic, her superstructure rising in a series of terraces from the forecastle to the top bridge. The cost of the vessel is estimated at $30,000,000.

Three-Day Crossing

From land to land in 3 days 2½ hours is a record achieved on a recent eastward crossing of the new Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Britain. From the time she passed through the Straits of Belle Isle until the ship picked up Bishop's Rock—the first land cited in England—the elapsed time was only 74½ hours, the remaining time being spent mostly in the St. Lawrence River. On one day's run in the same voyage the new vessel made 601 miles in 24 hours, reaching a 25-knot speed for an entire day, this being the first time she had been let out to that speed for a sustained run.

Intercoastal Trade

More than 45 per cent of the intercoastal trade of the United States is handled through the Port of New York, according to the Port Authority, the aggregate being nearly 4,000,000 long tons of a total volume of 8,852,000 tons moved in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

Iron and steel head the list of outbound commodities, while petroleum and its products are the principal inbound commodities received from Pacific coastal ports.

Panama Canal Traffic

Cargo tonnage moved through the Panama Canal for May, 1931, showed a decrease of only approximately 15 per cent under that of the same period a year ago. The total for the month in question was 1,529,000 long tons against 2,262,000 in May, 1930.

Singularly enough, the west-bound tonnage decreased 23.7 per cent, while the east-bound tonnage was off only 11.1 per cent, the total decrease being balanced at 15 per cent by reason of the fact that the eastward volume of tonnage greatly exceeds the westward.

Since the Canal was opened, in 1914, approximately 65,000 vessels have made the transit, according to the Associated Press. These vessels have paid tolls amounting to more than $250,000,000, of which nearly one-third represented intercoastal movements between United States ports on the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mineral oils, lumbers, ores, manufactures of iron and steel, nitrates and wheat are the six leading commodities carried through the Canal, and in the past year each of these exceeded 1,500,000 tons in volume.

Plane-Ship Connection

Consideration is being given by the Canadian Pacific to the possibility of airplane connection with the "Empress" steamships at Quebec, as a result of the successful take-off by Capt. Frank Hawks from the runway near the Wolfe's Cove landing now used by these vessels.

Coincident with this the Canadian Pacific announced that a side trip by air will be available to passengers on the steamship Empress of Britain on its world cruise this coming winter, in which the passengers may see Java from the air.

Steamship Schedules

The steamship Caronia, of the Cunard Line, has been assigned to take over the sailing schedules of the Franconia for Aug. 28, Sept. 25 and Oct. 23, the Franconia having been leased to the Furness-Bermuda Line for operation between New York and Bermuda.

Two notable cruises are offered in the coming fall, with the steamship Malolo, of the Matson Line, making its annual voyage around the Pacific, sailing from San Francisco Sept. 19. In conjunction with the American Express Company the Matson Line will provide a three months' voyage, touching not only at the better known ports, but at the more obscure ones as well, with inland trips to points in the interior of Oriental countries.

The American Mail Line, the Dollar Steamship Lines and the American Express Company are arranging another cruise termed the "1932 Oriental Winter (Tropical) Cruise" which will sail from Seattle Feb. 6 on the steamship President Taft. Notable among the features in connection with this voyage is the five-day side trip on the steamship Mayon to three ports at the southernmost tip of the Philippines, and from other major ports of call side trips to unique and exotic points are scheduled.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday Aug. 13

Hamburg (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday Aug. 14

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Samaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, London; Augustus, N. G. I., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Northern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Aug. 15

Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Sunday, Aug. 16

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Homeric (12:01 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Columbus (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Minnetonka (12:30 a. m.), Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London.

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; President Roosevelt, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Aquitania (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gotenburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 16

Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, Aug. 13

Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Aug. 14

Letitia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 15

Doric, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Duchess of Atholl, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, Aug. 15

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Empress of Britain (new), Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Aug. 13

Sierra, Matson, for Sydney; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Friday, Aug. 14

President Johnson, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Aug. 15

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Aug. 15

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Monday Aug. 17

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday Aug. 15

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Wednesday Aug. 19

Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, for Sydney.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Aug. 14

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Colombia, Panama Mail, from west coast South America.

Saturday, Aug. 15

President Jackson, Dollar, from Orient via California ports; Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Sunday, Aug. 16

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Rochambeau, French, from Havre, Plymouth; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry.

Monday; Aug. 17

American Farmer; American Merchant, from London; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples, Cannes; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Aug. 18

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 16

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Aug. 14

Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient; Guatemala, Panama Mail, from New York.

Tuesday, Aug. 18

President Fillmore, Dollar, on world service (westward); Matsonia, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Sunday, Aug. 16

President Fillmore, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE SEATTLE

Wednesday, Aug. 19

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE VANCOUVER

Friday, Aug. 14

Aorangi, Canadian Australasian, from Sydney, Auckland.

Monday, Aug. 17

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	40	43	Industrial	115	130
By Yorkt'n.	..	55	Lafayette	20	23
Bryant Pk.	..	15	Liberty	16½	18½
Chase	60¾	63	Manhattan	59½	62½
Chat Phnx.	59	62	Merchants	85	95
City	73⅞	76⅞	People's	200	250
Columbus	150	170	Penn Ex	30	40
Commercial	220	230	Public	44½	47½
Fifth Av	2275	2475	Queensboro	..	165
First, N Y	3370	3570	Straus	..	100
Flatbush	..	95	Textile	40	45
Grace	400	600	Trade Bank	110	120
Harriman	1485	1585	Yorkville	62	72

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	190	210	Irving	30¾	32½
Banca C I.	209	217	Kings Co	2450	2650
Banco di S	25	27	Law Tle&G.	170	180
Bk Eur T.	46	56	M'facturers	41½	43½
Bk NY&T.	518	538	Midwood	..	50
Bronx	24	29	Mut Tr W.	375	400
Brooklyn	370	385	New York	123	133
C Hanover	205	210	Title Guar	127	132
County	32	34	Unit States	2775	2975
Empire	42	46	West T&T	100	110
Fulton	300	350	Westchest'r	1000	1100
Guaranty	424	429			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cont Ill Bk.	283	288	Foreman	10	15
Centrl Rep	239	242	Nat Bk Rep	34½	36½
First Nat	404	408	Straus Nat.	150	156

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	239	241	Peoples Tr.	280	287
Harris T&S	415	425	Un Bk Chi n	95	100
Northern	458	463			

BOSTON BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First N Bk	66	70	Merch'nts N	480	[illegible]
Na Shawm't	51½	53	Sec Nation'l	130	135
All Natnal	59½	61½	Webster&Atls	200	210
Sta Str Tr	300	[illegible]			

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ROQUE BATTLE GETS KEENER

Champion O. E. Barnhart Enters Tourney to Defend Title

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
Kenneth Moore, N. Paris	7	0	256	32
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago	2	0	64	32
W. W. Wilson, Chicago	7	1	224	28
Fred Pomerleau, L'g B'ch.	5	3	224	28
A. D. Gammill, West'ville.	7	4	307	27 10/11
George Atkinson, Clevel'd	5	3	217	27⅛
C. R. Zimmerman, W'rs'w	4	6	253	25 3/10
G. L. Gnagy, Hamilton	1	3	90	25
F. O. Williamson, W'ville.	6	3	224	24 8/9
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland	4	5	218	24 2/9
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria	5	5	218	21 8/10
Lester Clark, Chicago	5	3	167	20 7/8
H. H. Woods, Cleveland	3	6	167	18 5/9
Dr. I. H. Scott, Kent	1	11	187	15 7/12
G. J. Poth, Dayton	1	8	121	13 4/9
Grant Dazey, Indianapolis	0	2	20	10

SECOND DIVISION

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
C. A. Munson, Ind'p'lis	10	0	320	32
S. C. Stowe, Hartford	2	0	64	32
C. Ackerson, Westerville	1	6	220	31 3/7
G. T. Franklin, Chicago	7	2	276	30 2/3
O. D. Barnhart, Chicago	7	2	264	29 1/3
E. F. Moser, Warsaw	8	3	313	28 5/11
R. K. Johnston, West'ville	8	3	312	28 4/11
A. J. Denny, Aurora	4	4	206	25 3/4
D. C. Hills, Indianapolis	3	3	148	24 2/3
Harry Howard, Lakeside	6	7	309	23 10/13
E. D. Conklin, Hartford	0	1	23	23
A. N. Clemmer, W. Alex	4	7	236	21 5/11
H. E. Mighell, Aurora	2	6	163	20 3/8
Eugene Brown, Peoria	5	7	249	20 3/4
James Ladd, Warsaw	4	4	162	20 1/4
C. R. Elgas, Long Beach	0	1	19	19
A. M. Collings, Lakeside	1	8	119	13 2/9
E. T. Norris, Aurora	0	10	133	13 3/10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 11—Competition for honors in the first division of the American Roque League's annual national tournament at Winona Lake is becoming keener and keener as the schedule markers begin to match up the leaders. The addition of O. E. Barnhart of Chicago, defending champion and Grant Dazey of Indianapolis, raised the first division class to 16, the quality of the players surpassing that of any former national tourney.

Kenneth Moore, of New Paris, Ohio, the "kid player" of the first division, continues to be the surprise of the tournament. He defeated Grant Dazey, 32 to 14, Monday evening, to make it seven straight victories. Barnhart also is undefeated, but so far has played only two games.

Wilson Tied for Third

W. W. Wilson of Chicago, a former champion, moved into a tie with Fred Pomerleau, of Long Beach, Calif., when he defeated the Pacific coast star 32 to 26. Both now have an average of 28 for eight games. Wilson has won 7 and lost only 1, while Pomerleau has met with three defeats in his eight starts. Wilson's average was cut by a shutout he suffered last week at the hands of the youthful Moore.

A. D. Gammill, of Westerville, Ohio, is following close with an average of 27 10-11 for 11 games, having won 7 and lost 4. George Atkinson, of Cleveland, is still the running with an average of 27⅛ for eight games.

In the second division, C. A. Munson, of Minneapolis, Minn., still heads the list with 10 games won and none lost. G. T. Franklin, Chicago, has won 7 out of 9 games and has dropped only 12 points, his average being 30 2-3. Three new players entered this division on Monday just before the books were closed, making a total of 18, the largest second division ever accommodated here. The new players are Charles R. Elgas, of Long Beach, Calif., and E. D. Conklin and S. C. Stowe, of Hartford, Mich. Addition of these players adds many games to the second division schedule.

Officers Are Elected

The annual meeting of the American Roque League was held Monday evening and W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., was reëlected president. Other officers are as follows: H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., and H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., vice-presidents; Edwin Cranfill, Willow Branch, Ind., secretary; G. J. Poth, Dayton, Ohio, treasurer; L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill., L. U. Heller, Chicago, J. L. Stewart, Rochester, N. Y., A. G. Buffum, Los Angeles, J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio, Samuel Swisher, Campbellstown, Ohio, R. P. Good, Chicago, W. W. Wilson, Chicago, Mrs. Anna L. Whitney, Bradentown, Fla. L. F. Bosworth, Cleveland, Ohio, W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., J. W. Bolton, Lawrence, Mass., D. H. Bradley, Pittman, N. J., Charles Ackerson, Westerville, Ohio., E. D. Conklin, Hartford, Mich., R. E. Buckmaster, Long Beach, Calif. and R. N. Pollock, Anaheim, Calif., directors.

The rules committee was named as follows: H. E. Lyman, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Wilson and Sterling Rounds, Cleveland.

A resolution was passed providing for a referendum of all the clubs affiliated with the American Roque League on the proposition of changing the tournament plan so that games instead of points will be the deciding factor in determining the winner. Most of those here favor changing to the game plan. Tournament scores are as follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 26.

H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32; A. D. Gammill, Westerville, Ohio, 25.

F. O. Williamson, Westerville, 32; I. H. Scott, Kent, Ohio, 29.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; Lester Clark, Chicago 3.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; I. H. Scott, Kent, 3.

F. O. Williamson, Nashville, 32; Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 6.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; Fred Pomerleau, Long Beach, Calif., 26.

Kenneth Moore, New Paris, Ohio, 32; Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 14.

A. D. Gammill, Westerville, 32; G. J. Poth, Dayton, Ohio, 18.

SECOND DIVISION

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich., 32; Charles Ackerson, Westerville, Ohio, 19.

A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, Ohio, 32; E. T. Norris, Aurora, Ill., 19.

Charles Ackerson, Westerville, 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 20.

H. E. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 32; C. R. Elgas, Long Beach, Calif., 19.

D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, Mich., 23.

A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, 32; Harry Howard, Lakeside, O., 25.

R. K. Johnston, Westerville, O., 32; Charles Ackerson, Westerville, 15.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; A. M. Collings, Lakeside, O., 15.

A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, 32; Eugene Brown, Peoria, Ill., 14.

MILFORD WINS STATE TITLE

MILFORD, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Sergeant John W. Powers Post junior baseball team of Milford won the state American Legion championship last night by defeating Brockton Junior Legion, 10 to 6.

W. H. Doeg Forced Extra Set to Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind. Aug. 11—Championship play for the United States junior and boys' tennis titles moved into the second day of competition at the Culver Military Academy yesterday. Second-round matches were scheduled in the junior division, and first-round affairs were carded for the boys. Rain last week-end flooded part of the courts so that the boys were inactive until yesterday.

The junior tournament this year lacks an outstanding entrant as in other seasons. W. H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., brother of J. H. Doeg, United States senior champion, is the top-seeded player, with E. R. Donovan of Brooklyn, N. Y., second. The boys' championship, however, is expected to produce the most spectacular tennis that particular tournament has ever seen. Frank Parker, young Milwaukee, Wis., stylist, is ranked on top and is expected to come through easily. Some of the professionals here state that Parker is capable of more than holding his own with any player in the junior division.

Play among the juniors opened yesterday, and almost produced startling consequences to Doeg, the favorite. Doeg defeated Warren Davis, of St. Louis, Mo., but the little coast star was forced to an extra set, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. Davis swept through the first set easily, but wilted when Doeg found his game. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Singles
First Round

Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated Charles Bell, Detroit, 6—0, 6—2.

Egbert Miles Jr., New Haven, Conn., defeated T. J. Twerdahl, Evanston, Ill., 6—1, 6—2.

A. T. Shuflitowski, Chicago, defeated Cornelius Holloway, Indianapolis, Ind., 6—1, 7—5.

Frederick Renker, Topeka, Kan., defeated Raymond Suchy, Milwaukee, Wis., 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Gordon Wall, Detroit, 6—0, 6—1.

Crosby Layda, Bellevue, Penna., defeated Mike Pepa, Gary, Ind., 6—3, 6—3.

Lloyd Rittinger, Grand Rapids, Mich., defeated J. H. Holloway, South Bend, Ind., 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

J. T. Ertel, Culver, defeated Milton Reis, South Bend, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

Nelson McIninch, Kansas City, Kan., defeated Russell Gullickson, Hammond, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

Richard Rugg, Waterloo, Iowa, defeated Walter McElvain, Bloomington, Ind., 6—1, 6—1.

Thomas North, Detroit, defeated W. B. Eisendrath Jr., Highland Park, Ill., 6—4, 7—5.

William Kiley, Kansas City, Kan., defeated Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, Wis., 6—1, 6—1.

J. F. Baumann, Chicago, won from Seymour Seigel, Grand Rapids, Mich., by default.

Henry Swift, Culver, defeated Harold Bullock, Grand Rapids, Mich., 6—4, 7—5.

Rufus Hartig, Schenectady, N. Y., defeated Paul Simon, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6—0, 6—4.

William Cagneg, Evanston, Ill., defeated Daniel Morse, Culver, 6—4, 8—6.

W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Warren Davis, St. Louis, Mo., 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Lon Piggott, River Forest, Ill., won from Murray Thwaites, Grand Rapids, Mich., by default.

Paul Rasmussen, Evanston, Ill., won from R. F. Gwin, Culver, by default.

Burtz Bulwau, Tallahassee, Fla., defeated Ward Parker, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—2.

J. L. Beaver, Gainesville, Ga., defeated Joseph Stubbs, Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—1.

Daniel Freedman, New York, defeated Henry Barclay, Baltimore, Md., 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio, defeated Maxwell Gurman, Detroit, 6—4, 6—4.

Edward Fuller, Culver, defeated William Simpson, Sumner, Miss., 6—1, 6—3.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated Eugene Kluzynski, Hammond, Ind., 6—0, 6—4.

Maynard Weisburg, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Neal McPhail, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6—0, 6—2.

George Morgan, Richmond, Va., defeated Edwin Clark, Beaver Falls, Penna., 6—1, 6—3.

Ralph Minnich, Loraine, Ohio, defeated Merle Branker, Benton Harbor, Mich., 6—1, 6—1.

Richard Lewers, Kansas City, Kan., defeated Julian Carr, Atlanta, Ga., 6—2, 7—5.

Philip Wooledge, Fargo, N. D., defeated Trevor Weiss, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

H. N. Dawson, Culver, defeated Donald Meantz, Allegan, Mich., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Harry Jens, Milwaukee, Wis., 6—3, 6—2.

Ralph Spangler, Philadelphia, defeated George Specht, Evansville, Ind., 6—2, 6—1.

SIXTEEN YACHTS START OCEAN RACE

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 11 (AP)—Sixteen yachts, including five American and two French, the rest British, set sail from Cowes at 11 a. m. (6 a. m. E. S. T.) today in the classic ocean race to Fastnet Rock and back to Cowes, a distance of 615 miles. The race is considered the greatest test of seamanship and endurance of any deep-sea race except across the Atlantic.

The five American entrants are all recent participants in the ocean race from Newport to Plymouth, including the Dorade, Olin Stephens's little yawl which won the 3000-mile North Atlantic derby. Crews of the yachts are mostly amateurs.

The wind was so light at the start that it was several hours before the competitors passed Ryde, six miles on their way around the Isle of Wight from where they lay their course for Fastnet Rock.

HACKNEY LEADS QUALIFIERS

David Hackney of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, Mass., scoring rounds of 77 and 70, led a field of the best New England professional golfers in the sectional qualifying competition at Belmont Spring Country Club, Monday. Hackney's total of 147 gave him first of 14 places allotted to the New England section in the Professional Golfers' Association championship to be held at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I., in September. John Curley of the Stoney Brae Golf Club, Quincy, Mass., was second in Monday's play with scores of 74—75—149, and Henry Ciuci of the Mill River Country Club, Stratford, Conn., placed third with scores of 78 and 72 for a total of 150.

AL ESPINOSA LEADS FIELD

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Al Espinosa, veteran Chicago professional, led the seven Chicago district qualifiers for the National Professional Golf Association championship tournament, scoring a 144 at the Edgewood Valley Club yesterday. The other qualifiers were Laurie Ayton, who had 146; Abe Espinosa, 147; George Smith, 147; Frank Walsh, 149; Sam Bernardi, 150, and Jim Foulis, 151. "Light Horse" Harry Cooper, and Jock Hutchison, who have qualified more often than not for previous P. G. A. tournaments, required 152 and 158, respectively, and failed to get in.

SECOND-PLACE GOLFER TO GO

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11 (AP)—John Manion of Sunset Hill Country Club, led a field of five local professionals in play over his home course yesterday for a place in the Professional Golfers' Association tournament at Providence, R. I., in September, but Benny Richter of Triple A, who finished second, will represent St. Louis in the competition. Manion, who shot 72—77—149, will be unable to attend the tournament because of business. Richter had 74—77—151.

SOMERVILLE GIVES NOTICE

Leads Golfers in Quest of Fourth Canadian Amateur Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 11 — There wasn't much to the 36-hole qualifying round of the annual Canadian amateur golf championship at the Royal Montreal Golf Club on Monday except C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club, the defending champion. The qualifying round brought out a field of 120 players, 28 of whom were from the United States, and the remainder from various points in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and included veterans of the links as well as aspiring youngsters, but Somerville gave fair and definite notice that he is after his fourth Canadian crown. He led the field at the halfway mark by two strokes with a 72, two better than par, and in the afternoon he equaled par for a total of 142, which proved to be seven strokes better than his nearest rival, his own club mate, John B. (Jack) Nash, former Ontario champion. In third place were Jesse P. Guilford of Boston, former United States amateur champion, and Fred G. Hoblitzel of Lambton, Toronto, with 150.

At the halfway mark Guilford was in second place with a 72, while John Van Nortwick of Wheaton, Ill., was third, with 73. Deadlocked in fourth place were Nash, Hoblitzel, E. A. Innes and G. B. Taylor, the pair being young Montreal players.

Scoring was higher than expected and the qualifying limit of 162 did not flatter the field by any means. Somerville was the only player to break par and, with Guilford, were the only ones to equal perfect figures for either 18-hole round.

Three entrants from the United States scratched at the last minute. They were Francis D. Ouimet and Frederick J. Wright Jr. of Boston, and Eddie Held of New York, who is the only invader to have won the title. Three other former winners failed to pass the test, they being George S. Lyon, eight times champion; G. H. Turpin and C. C. Fraser, the latter missing by one stroke. Somerville's card was:

Morning out	4 4 3 4 4 5 3 4 4—35	
Morning, in	4 4 3 4 3 4 4 5 4—35—70	
Aft'noon, out	4 4 3 4 3 4 4 5 3 5—35	
Aft'noon, in	4 4 3 4 3 4 4 6 5—37—72—142	

As a result of the qualifying round there are six Americans in the championship flight of 32 and 26 Canadians. This city has the largest representation with 11 players while Toronto has four, Winnipeg and Vancouver three each, Boston, London and Detroit two each, and Rochester, Chicago, Edmonton, Victoria and Ottawa one each.

The scores of the first 70 were:

	Rounds 1st	2nd	Ttl
C. R. Somerville, London Hunt	70	72	142
J. B. Nash, London Hunt	74	75	149
J. P. Guilford, Boston	72	78	150
F. G. Hoblitzel, Toronto Lambton	74	76	150
A. C. MacWilliams, Winnipeg, Elmhurst	76	75	151
Gordon Taylor Jr., York Downs	76	75	151
E. A. Innes, Islesmere, Montreal	74	77	151
Dave Arnott, Winnipeg	76	76	152
Phil Farley, Cedarbrook, Toronto	77	76	153
F. Corrigan, Chaudiere, Ottawa	77	76	153
J. Van Nortwick, Wheaton, Ill.	73	81	154
Ken Black, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver	75	79	154
Jack Cameron, Laval, Montreal	80	75	154
J. H. Mountifield, Edmonton	79	75	154
D. Morrison, Uplands, Victoria	78	76	154
Jack McCarthy, Boston	77	79	156
C. M. Stuart, Marlborough, Montreal	80	76	156
Nicol Thompson Jr., Royal York	84	74	156
T. G. McAthey, Kanawaki, M'real	78	79	157
G. B. Taylor, Kanawaki, Montreal	74	83	157
H. B. Jaques, Whitlock, Montreal	79	78	157
Robert Reith, Winnipeg	80	77	157
F. J. Woods, Vancouver	81	77	158
D. Luther, Whitlock, Montreal	77	81	158
F. W. Ryan, O'land Hills, Detroit	78	81	159
H. B. Jolfson, Uplands, Victoria	81	78	159
W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Detroit	70	80	159
G. E. Fenwick, Summerlea, M'real	86	74	160
J. W. Yuile, Royal Montreal	78	82	160
F. D. Logan, Senneville, Montr'l	83	78	161
C. E. Costello Jr., Marlborough, Montreal	81	81	162
P. Stegeman, Laval, Montreal	80	83	163
Arthur Bradley, Joliet, Ill.	77	86	163
... tawa	82	81	163
C. C. Fraser, Kanawaki, Montr'l	80	83	163
R. C. Garretson, Ashland, Ohio	81	83	164
W. S. Barbour, Arcola, Patterson, N. J.	86	78	164
H. Wallis, Humber Valley, Toronto	80	84	164
H. W. Phelan, Lakeview, Toronto	81	83	164
Jack Healey, Boston	83	82	165
Melville Rogers, Rivermead, Ot-			
A. F. Lynch, Albemarle, Boston	84	81	165
N. M. Scott, Royal Montreal	82	83	165
A. P. Chase, Winchester, Mass.	84	82	166
G. H. Turpin, Mount Bruno	76	90	166
R. M. Adler, Rochester, N. Y.	84	83	167
Jack Matson, Victoria	87	80	167
Bud Donovan, Winnipeg	83	84	167
J. R. Colby Jr., Royal Montreal	83	84	167
J. Q. Fuller, Royal Montreal	86	82	168
J. O. Cleghorn, Marlborough	86	82	168
W. Gillespie, New York	81	87	168
W. D. Taylor, Sumerlea, Montreal	85	83	168
H. T. Taylor, Boston	84	85	169
L. Wilson, Buffalo, N. C.	85	84	169
J. B. Mickles, Royal, Montreal	86	83	169
C. A. Crowley, Albermarle, Boston	85	84	169
G. B. Heintzman, Lambton, Toronto	88	81	169
H. S. Lake, Hartford, Conn.	84	86	170
A. H. Ross, Albermarle	87	83	170
J. Thompson, R. York, Toronto	83	87	170
W. A. Clark, Kanawaki, Montreal	85	85	170
G. Tetzlaff, Senneville, Montreal	85	85	170
W. M. Hodgson, Royal Montreal	86	84	170
Don Grant, Lido, Long Island	81	89	170
E. B. Prichard, Country Club	85	86	171
P. S. Ross, Royal Montreal	84	87	171
F. G. Taylor, Kennebunkport, Me.	84	87	171
R. M. Mickles, Royal Montreal	86	86	172

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	71	53	.573
Rochester	67	51	.568
Newark	66	53	.555
Montreal	64	56	.533
Toronto	62	61	.504
Reading	56	63	.471
Buffalo	49	72	.405
Jersey City	48	74	.393

RESULTS AUG. 10

Newark 11, Toronto 4.
Rochester 11, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 4.
Montreal at Reading (postponed).

ARMOUR PLACES SEVENTH

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—Six Michigan professional golfers qualified in 36 holes of play yesterday for the National Professional Golf Association tournament at Providence, R. I., Sept. 14 to 19. The seventh Michigan place goes to Tommy Armour, defending titleholder. Al Watrous and Clarence Gamber of Detroit, led the field with 145's. One stroke behind were Walter C. Hagen and Eddie Kirk, the latter of Owosso. Horton Smith of Detroit had 147 and Frank Williams of Detroit 149.

VON ELM TURNS TABLES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—George Von Elm, who recently lost the National Open golf title to Billy Burke, yesterday turned the tables on his conqueror in an 18-hole exhibition match at Beechmont Country Club here. Von Elm cut three strokes from par 38 on the incoming nine to edge Burke by a medal score of 72 to 75. Burke had a two-stroke advantage on the outgoing nine, carding 37 to 39, but slipped to 38 coming home while Von Elm made three birdies and six pars for a 33.

CHESS
by Frederick R. Chevalier

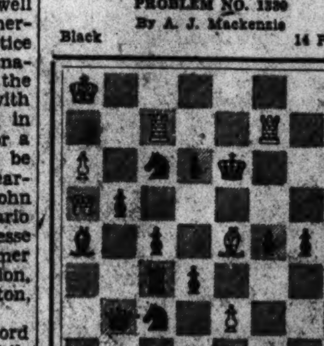
PROBLEM NO. 1329
By A. Ellerman

Black 8 Pieces

White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1330
By A. J. Mackenzie

Black 14 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

A prize heavyweight by the famous Jamaican composer at his prime some 40 years ago. Almost as difficult with the key move given.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1327.		P-K4	
No. 1328.	1.	B-B3	P-R7
	2.	B-R5	KxP
	3.	B-B7 mate	

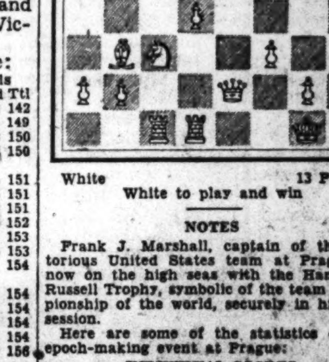
End-Game No. 53. 1 BxP, PxB; 2 RxKtPch, KxR (K-R; 3 Q-KB6); 3 Q-KB6ch, K-Kt; 4 R-KKtch, Q-Kt5; 5 RxQch, PxR; 6 P-R6 and White's passed pawns soon prove decisive.

END-GAMES

The modern combination is a generous mixture of imagination and analysis. In the following position, from a recent Leningrad championship tournament, Botwinnik vs. Batuieff, Black has just played 17 ... R(R)-QB. This proves to be an error which makes a previously unsound combination possible. After discovering White's winning move, readers may be interested in finding the flaw in Black's seventeenth move.

End-Game No. 54

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

Frank J. Marshall, captain of the victorious United States team at Prague, is now on the high seas with the Hamilton-Russell Trophy, symbolic of the team championship of the world, securely in his possession.

Here are some of the statistics of the epoch-making event at Prague:

INDIVIDUAL SCORES

Players	W.	L.	D.	Totals W.	Totals L.
Kashdan	8	1	8	12	5
Marshall	7	3	6	10	6
Horowitz	7	1	6	10	4
Dake	5	2	7	8½	5½
Steiner	6	2	3	7½	3½

UNITED STATES TEAM SCORES

Rounds	Opponents	Won	Lost
1	Denmark	4	0
2	Latvia	1½	2½
3	Hungary	2½	1½
4	Czechoslovakia	3½	½
5	France	3	1
6	Austria	1½	2½
7	Sweden	2½	1½
8	Jugoslavia	1½	2½
9	Lithuania	3	1
10	Bye	—	—
11	Norway	4	0
12	England	2½	1½
13	Italy	3½	½
14	Holland	2½	1½
15	Germany	2	2
16	Switzerland	2	2
17	Spain	3	1
18	Rumania	3½	½
19	Poland	2	2
	Totals	48	24

FINAL STANDING

	Games W.	Games L.	Matches W.	Matches L.
United States	48	24	13½	4½
Poland	47	25	13	5
Czechoslovakia	46½	25½	13½	4½
Jugoslavia	46	26	13	5
Germany	45½	26½	14	4
Latvia	45½	26½	13½	4½
Sweden	45½	26½	12½	5½
Austria	45	27	14	4
England	44	28	12½	5½
Hungary	39½	32½	9½	8½
Holland	35	37	7½	10½
Switzerland	34	38	8	10
Lithuania	30½	41½	6	12
France	29½	42½	5½	12½
Rumania	28	44	5	13
Italy	24	48	3½	14½
Denmark	19½	52½	3	15
Norway	15½	56½	1½	16½
Spain	15½	56½	1	17

During Dr. Tartakower's recent stay in Buenos Aires a tournament was arranged for him and leading local players. Contrary to expectations, the Parisian master (a native of Czechoslovakia, we believe, and a resident of Paris, although he represented Poland in the recent team tournament) did not win, but came second to the 20-year-old Maderna of La Plata.

Here is one of Tartakower's victories. His opponent divided third and fourth prizes.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Fenoglio White	Tartakower Black	Fenoglio White	Tartakower Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 B-QB2	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	19 BxB	B-B4
3 QKt-Q2	P-B4	20 QR-Q	RxR
4 P-K4(a)	PxP	21 RxR	BxBch
5 KtxP	P-Q3	22 QxB	R-Q
6 B-Q3	B-Q2	23 RxRch	QxR
7 Castles	Kt-B3	24 K-B2	Kt-Q2
8 P-B3	B-K2	25 P-KKt3	Q-R4
9 QKt-B3(b)	Castles	26 Q-Q3	Kt-B4
10 Q-K2	P-QR3	27 Q-Q	Q-Kt3
11 R-K(c)	Q-B2	28 K-Kt2	P-QR4!
12 B-Q2(d)	P-KR3	29 K-R3(g)	KtxB
13 QR-B	Kt-K4!(e)	30 QxKt	Q-B7!
14 KtxKt	PxKt	31 Q-Kt5(h)	QxBP
15 Kt-Kt3	KR-Q	32 QxKP	P-KKt4
16 B-K3	B-B3	33 Q-Q4	K-R2
17 P-B3	B-R5(f)	34 P-K5	Q-B8ch
			Resigns

(a) This transposes into the Sicilian with a poorly placed QKt. White probably had the Colle system of development in mind when he made his third move. He should continue with P-B3, P-K3, B-Q3, etc., therefore.

(b) Any attack of the K-side needs P-KB4 by way of preparation. 9 P-B4, and if Q-Kt3; 10 Kt-B4 appears quite playable.

(c) Aiming for P-K5 presumably. 11 B-Kt5 is more to the point.

(d) Again B-Kt5 is stronger.

(e) This appears to be a "hank" move, in the current slang, but really is not, as the sequel shows. The king pawns neutralize the two bishops.

(f) Black visualizes a Q and Kt vs. Q and B ending, in the present instance favorable to the Kt. Hence the exchanges.

(g) A blunder which allows some unusual play, although there is no very good defense to the threatened P-R5 and QxPch.

(h) If 31 QxKtP, QxBP; 32 Q-Kt8ch, K-R3; 33 QxP, P-Kt4, with the threat of K-Kt3 and Q-B8ch. The black king is a real fighting piece in this ending.

W. Winter, who did so well for the British team in the international team tournament last year at Hamburg, also played in the same event last July at Prague. He is responsible for the following well-played victory won from K. Sterk of Hungary. Although not a first-rate master, Winter has shown by the finish and brilliance of recent conquests that he is not to be trifled with. Even his losses are worth replaying.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Winter White	Sterk Black	Winter White	Sterk Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 KtxB	Q-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-Q6	R-B2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 P-K5	Kt-Q2(c)
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 P-KB4	Q-Kt3
5 P-K3	P-B3	20 P-B5	PxP
6 Kt-B3	Q-R4	21 KtxP	Q-K3
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	22 R-B3	P-Kt3
8 Q-B2	P-QKt3(a)	23 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
9 B-K2	B-R3	24 Q-Q2	P-B3
10 Castles	BxKt	25 QR-KB(d)	PxP
11 PxB	R-QB	26 Kt-B7!	Kt-B3(e)
12 P-QR4(b)	PxP	27 P-R6ch	K-Kt
13 BxKt	KtxB	28 RxKt	R(B2)xKt
14 P-K4!	Castles	29 QxRch	Resigns
15 BxP	BxB		

(a) An inferior variation of the Cambridge Springs Defense. Alekhine has tried PxP; 9 BxKt, KtxB; 10 KtxP, Q-B2 at this point.

(b) Excellent. PxP is now compelled. As a result, White has strong mobile center pawns.

(c) Perhaps Kt-Q4 is better. The Kt may then arrive at Kt3 via K2 with more defensive value.

(d) Winter always has the courage of his convictions in this sort of position, which he handles with conclusive accuracy. Black would now hardly help matters with P-B4 when R-R3 is threatening.

(e) White threatens 27 Q-R6ch, K-Kt; 28 Kt-Kt5, Q-K2; 29 R-B7, RxR; 30 RxR, and the Q must be sacrificed with a lost position.

Vanderbilt Wins Thrilling Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11—A light northerly breeze was blowing out of Narragansett Bay today when half a score of yachts hoisted sail for the second race of the Narragansett Bay Regatta Association staged for the benefit of major yachts. The harbor was well filled with pleasure craft and a number made preparations to follow the yachts from the start off Brentons Reef Lightship. Interest again centered in the cup class and the M class knockabouts, especially after the fine contest of yesterday in which Weetamoe and Istalena won legs in the Arthur Curtiss James and William H. Vanderbilt cup races, respectively. Resolute joined the fleet today for the James Cup event, and Andiamo and Valiant were available for the Vanderbilt Cup race.

The feature of the first race yesterday was the presence of Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of Enterprise in the trial and cup races last year, at the wheel of Weetamoe, his strongest rival for cup defense honors, and now owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston. Mr. Vanderbilt won a thrilling start against Vanitie in a 30-mile race, which was expected to be a 15-mile run down the breeze and a beat back. As the wind shifted just before the yachts reached the turn, with Weetamoe slightly in the lead, there was no windward work. On the reach back Weetamoe increased her margin and won by 3m., 12s. in elapsed time and 5m., 16s. in corrected time.

Istalena was driven to a fine start in the M class by her owner, Chandler Hovey, but on crossing the line he turned the wheel over to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hovey, who sailed the double-ended knockabout to the finish. Istalena beat Prestige, owned by Harold S. Vanderbilt and sailed by Charles F. Havemeyer, his understudy on Enterprise last year, by 2m. 51s. and Avatar by 3m. 35s.

In the eight-meter class, C. H. Thorling's Rangoon won over George Beach's Sasqua by 56s. The summary:

CLASS I AND J

Yacht	Owner	El time h. m. s.	Cr time h. m. s.
Weetamoe,	F. H. Prince	3:32:05	3:30:01
Vanitie,	G. B. Lambert	3:35:17	3:35:17

CLASS M

Istalena,	Chandler Hovey	3:58:47
Prestige,	H. S. Vanderbilt	4:01:38
Avatar,	F. L. Carlisle	4:02:22

EIGHT-METER CLASS

Rangoon,	C. G. Thorling	2:44:49
Sasqua,	George Beach	2:45:45

PIE TRAYNOR'S HIT WINS FOR PIRATES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	68	40	.630
New York	58	46	.558
Chicago	59	48	.551
Brooklyn	58	52	.527
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	51	54	.486
Philadelphia	43	65	.398
Cincinnati	39	70	.358

RESULT AUG. 10

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3.

The Pittsburgh Pirates moved to within one game of the fifth-place Boston Braves in the National League on Monday, by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 3. The setback put the Cubs one game behind the second-place Giants. It was the only contest scheduled in the major leagues.

The Pirates came from behind to score one run in the eighth and another in the last half of the ninth. Lester Sweetland, Chicago pitcher, gave Lloyd Waner a base on balls to open the ninth. Grantham sacrificed him to second and Bob Smith relieved Sweetland in the box for the Cubs. Smith struck out Brame, a pinch hitter, but Pie Traynor came through with a timely double, to drive in the winning run. Pittsburgh's first two runs came in the second as a result of Thevenow's double with the bases full. Two of Chicago's runs were accounted for by Lester Bell, who hit a homer in the fourth with one man on base. Roy Spencer pitched for the Pirates and was effective in the pinches.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4		5	2
Chicago	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3		7	1

Batteries—Spencer and Phillips; Sweetland, Smith and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Sweetland. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Donnelly. Time—1h. 58m.

WESTERN JUNIOR GOLFERS START

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—More than 230 boys, the largest field in the history of the event, were listed today to compete in the qualifying round of the seventeenth annual junior championship of the Western Golf Association. The play is at Midlothian Country Club. Charles Collins of St. Louis, Mo., having passed his nineteenth year, is barred from defending his title. Thirty-two players qualify at 18 holes medal play today, and match rounds will follow at 18 holes until the final Friday, which will be at 36 holes.

BRITISHERS UNDEFEATED

Both Men and Women Advance in Eastern Turf Court Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11—The British contingent continued to preserve their unbeaten records for another day in the eastern tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, yesterday, with both the men and women coming through a round apiece, with the exception of Frederick J. Perry, who is a round ahead in the singles and confined his attention to doubles.

George P. Hughes, second of the British men, who advanced by a default to the second round, had an easy task to dispose of young Henry Moore of White Plains, one of the promising pupils of Charles M. Wood, the coach at Fairview Club, who seemed overawed by his famous opponent, and played well below his usual form. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Ridley Wins, 6—0, 8—6

The English ladies had harder tasks, as Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière of Southboro, Mass., carried Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman to 14 games in the first set, to be ultimately beaten at 8—6, 6—2, when the British player, stung to her most vigorous action, exerted her full skill to force placements and overcome the steadiness of the Southboro player. Joan C. Ridley was also held unexpectedly well by Barbara Stoddard of the famous polo family of Westbury, in the second set, but finally came through winner at 6—0, 8—6.

For the first time in many years the Palfrey sisters will encounter each other in singles, as both came through to the quarterfinals in the first quarter. First Miss Mianne defeated Alice C. Francis, 6—2, 6—2, and then little Miss Sarah, still rejoicing in her induction into the Wightman Cup team, defeated Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, the former Chicago girl, who has been the champion of Italy. The chops of the latter gave the former girl champion some difficulty, but she finally won at 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

The other survivors in the women's singles included two Californians, Dorothy Weisel and Josephine N. Cruickshank, and two other eastern players, Mrs. John B. Jessup and Mrs. William V. Hester, the former Lillian Scharman. Miss Weisel will oppose Mrs. Pittman and Miss Cruickshank encounter Miss Ridley, while Mrs. Jessup should have little trouble with Mrs. Hester, who plays only occasionally.

Mangin Wins Twice

The men's singles and doubles are proceeding more slowly, being well ahead of schedule. The feature of the day was a double victory of Gregory S. Mangin, who completed his first-round match against Gustave H. Boehmer Jr. of St. Louis, interrupted by rain on Sunday, winning at 10—8, 6—3; and then eliminating Edward W. Feibleman, in another hard-fought match, scored at 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Only by his most vigorous play did the Newark player manage to make a successful stand against the steadiness of the former Harvard player.

Another default of importance was announced yesterday, when George M. Lott Jr., regarded as the strongest opponent of the English stars, decided to confine his play to doubles.

A surprise result was scored by Jacob H. Hess Jr., a young player from Fort Worth, Texas, when he eliminated Keith E. Gledhill, United States intercollegiate champion, in one-sided style, 6—4, 6—1. Gledhill, like Vines, has been playing steadily lately, and was far off his game. The summary:

EASTERN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Baroness Giacomo G. Levi, Italy, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. J. T. Pittman, England, defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière, Southboro, Mass., 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kansas, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. William V. Hester, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Barbara Stoddard, Westbury, 6—0, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Francis and Clara Greenspan defeated Mrs. Corbière and Mrs. William Endicott 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank defeated Carolyn Roberts and Norma Taubele, 6—2, 7—5.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 10—8, 6—3.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—2, 2—0, default.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Arthur S. Fowler, Pleasantville, N. Y., 1—6, 10—8, 7—5.

Second Round

Edward T. Herndon, New York, won from George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, by default.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 6—4, 6—1.

Mangin defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

George P. Hughes, England, defeated Henry Moore, White Plains, 6—1, 6—2.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated A. Baisley Sheridan, New Rochelle, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., 6—1, 8—6.

Clayton Lee Burwell Jr., Charlotte, N. C., defeated Isadore Blitchik, New York, 6—1, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

E. H. LeBoutillier and F. Proksch defeated Morgan Palmer and Arthur McCain, 6—3, default.

Eddie Jacobs and Coen defeated Jacques Verstraten and Giles Verstraten, 6—1, 7—5.

Gustave Boehmer and Ted Eggman won from Rogers and Landau by default.

Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell defeated W. H. Freisenburch and Lee Eastman, 6—1, 6—2.

Jerry Lang and Herbert L. Bowman won from Couch and Kilmark by default.

Tidball and Lester Stoeffen defeated Arthur Friedman and Jerome Flaherty, 6—3, 6—4.

Burwell and Karl Kamrath defeated S. E. Davenport 3d and W. C. Thompson, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Frederick Perry and Hughes defeated Whitney Powers and Elliott Jackson, 6—0, 6—0.

Lucien Lacoste and Bruneau won from James Calder and Dr. Irving Epstein by default.

Bruce Barnes and Sutter defeated Ray Palmer and Thomas Flynn, 6—2, 6—0.

Merritt Cutler and Anton F. von Bernuth defeated Fred C. Baggs and Dr. Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—3.

Ellsworth Vines and Gledhill won from Martin Duxby and William Martin by default.

Ted Yoemans and Bryan Grant Jr. won from Keith Morgan and Gilbert Kelley by default.

Eugene McCauliff and Keith Werner defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Feibleman, 6—3, 6—4.

BY-PLAYS

SUMMER BASEBALL UP AGAIN

THERE has probably been no branch of intercollegiate athletics that has had more attention paid to it than the question of whether college baseball players should be allowed to play baseball in the summer time. Many colleges have openly permitted summer baseball, while there are others which have been very strict in not permitting it. As to the merits of these two stands we are not interested at this time, but there is one phase of the question which might well be brought before the public, and that is whether or not college baseball games should be played in the future by teams, the players of one of which have been permitted to play summer baseball while the players of the other have not.

That a college nine made up of players who have been playing summer baseball has a decided advantage over a college team made up of players who have not been permitted so to do cannot be questioned. This difference offers a handicap similar to, or perhaps more serious than, the handicap some of the colleges face on the football gridiron because they are not allowed to start practice until Sept. 15, while some of their strong rivals are starting practice two or three weeks before that time.

One of the most promising signs of intercollegiate athletics being placed on a sound basis which has come to light during the last year or two has been a tendency on the part of those colleges which have been maintaining a high standard of athletics to decline to schedule games with such colleges as were not maintaining a similar standard. It was believed that such a step would result, sooner or later, in all the big colleges coming up to the highest standard, and such is still the hope of those who are most desirous of seeing intercollegiate sports thrive and be the influence for good that they can be in college activities.

Rivalry among the colleges in baseball is, it is true, far from as intense as it is on the gridiron; but still there are traditional games which mean much to the colleges involved, and the question has come up this summer as to whether it is fair to the undergraduates of one of these big colleges to refuse to let them play summer baseball, while the undergraduates of the rival college are playing it? Those in close touch with college athletics realize that a college hesitates to give up a series which has been conducted for a number of years with fine sportsmanship, and yet question the desirability of playing the series under such a handicap, especially as most graduates and the general public do not realize the handicap under which its team is playing. Then also it seems unfair to the players themselves. On the other hand, the authorities at the college do not want to take what may appear to be a step backward and let their students play summer baseball. One thing, however, seems logical, and that is that the undergraduates of both colleges should be governed by exactly the same conditions if they are to continue their series.

YACHTING STILL A GREAT NEW ENGLAND SPORT

If anyone is inclined to doubt the popularity of yachting in New England, he has only to read about the midsummer series of regattas for comparatively small boats of the sail, held annually by the four yacht clubs at Marblehead—Eastern, Corinthian, Boston and Pleon—which finished eight days of intensive racing, in which 2374 yachts started in seven major and 18 minor events. This number is claimed to be a world's record for racing in so short a period. The Eastern Yacht Club started 888 boats in its three large regattas and four smaller affairs, the Corinthian 910 boats in three major and four minor events, the Boston 307 craft in one major and one minor, and the Pleon, a junior organization, had charge of 10 races in which 269 yachts crossed the line. The grand total was 20 per cent larger than that of last year.

Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams showed his sailing ability by taking 10 days off from his duties and raced his Q class yacht Bat in all seven of the large events and engaged in a sailoff. He scored three firsts, three seconds, a third and a sixth, and won the prize in the Corinthian Yacht Club series. His victory on the last day, however, came as the result of a lively luffing match between two leaders, which enabled the Bat to slip in and win by six seconds over one boat and nine over the other.

The most successful skipper of the week, however, was a woman, Ernestine Hills of Hingham, on the O boat Comet, who, with her brother Edwin handling the light sails, won seven out of eight races, losing the odd affair by less than half a minute.

A spectacular feature of the series was the number of variegated sails. Red, blue, green, orange and yellow spinnakers and jibs blossomed out in nearly all classes, and as the weather held clear through the week, the blue floor of the ocean looked like a moving flower garden.

'SNO HANDICAP

Rugby football is usually played in South Africa in fine, bright sunny weather, with possibly a bite in the breeze; but on July 4, when the Durban High School boys traveled close upon 200 miles to play the Kokstad Club at the handling game, they found the whole town swathed in a deep coating of snow. The match would have been abandoned in the ordinary course of things, but the Durban boys, who had never seen snow before, were excited beyond measure, and insisted on playing on a ground covered to a depth of six inches. So, stumbling and slipping but laughing all the time, the players plowed merrily through the game, and the schoolboys won by 5 points to 0.

JONES WINS IN OPEN TENNIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—In the third annual United States lawn tennis tournament, organized to give everybody a chance to play regardless of race or color, Wilfred V. Jones of Boston, Mass., won the men's singles title. In the final here yesterday Jones defeated Dr. M. F. Goff of Wheeling, W. Va., 6—1, 7—5, 6—4. The play of Jones was featured by hard service and clever chops. He was awarded the A. J. Cermak trophy. The O. E. Carlstrom trophy was also captured by Jones, defeating E. G. Brown of Chicago, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4, in a challenge match.

CINCINNATI PURCHASES TWO

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Aug. 11 (AP)—W. W. Ward, business manager of the Bartlesville Club of the Western Association, yesterday announced the sale of Dale Mills, pitcher, and Frank Redmond, catcher, to the Cincinnati Reds at the close of the present season. The purchase price was not disclosed.

MIDDLETOWN GETS RACES

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The eastern division outboard motorboat championships have been awarded to Middletown, Conn., to be held Sept. 12 and 13, the National Outboard Association announced today. The winners of these championships will be sent to the national championship meet at Oakland, Calif., in October. Middletown was the scene of last year's national finals. The eastern division includes the whole Atlantic seaboard.

GRAND UNION CO.

Sales of Grand Union Co. for the five weeks ended Aug. 1, 1931, totaled $3,470,407, compared with $3,542,543 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $72,136 or 2.0 per cent.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	77	30	.720
Washington	66	39	.629
New York	62	43	.590
Cleveland	50	56	.472
St. Louis	45	60	.429
Chicago	42	64	.396
Boston	41	65	.387
Detroit	41	67	.380

RESULTS AUG. 10

No games scheduled.

RETAINS PRO GOLF TITLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11 (AP)—Alvey Hume, Louisville, retained his Kentucky professional golf championship yesterday and will represent the State in the Professional Golf Association tournament at Providence, R. I., next month. Hume shot 77—78—155. Seven competed.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 3 WEEKS—CLOSES AUG. 29TH
MATINEES WED. & SAT.
THE
GREEN PASTURES
Mansfield Thea., W. 47th. Eves. 8:30, $1 to $3. Pop. Mats. 2:30 Wed. and Sat., $1 to $2.50.

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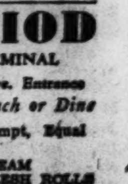

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OPEN SUNDAYS

Open Diplomacy Is Defended As Necessary to World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

arrived at," he said, "is to ignore the very elements not only of diplomatic procedure, but of all negotiations of any kind. International treaties are always in the nature of a compromise with give and take on both sides.

"If every move in the game were made public, however sincere the participants were in their desire to arrive at an understanding, they would find themselves constantly exposed to attacks, in the press and by their own nations, for giving away too much; and the agitation thus engendered might very easily make the conclusion of a highly desirable settlement impossible."

Dr. Villari, however, opposed what he termed "voluntary indiscretions." By this he said he meant unofficial information given out indirectly by foreign offices or diplomatic negotiations for the sake of prejudicing the cause of the other party to the negotiation.

Mr. Yusuke Tsrumi, former member of the Japanese Diet, contributed an historical résumé of the progress of popular control of government in Japan to the discussion. As a result of this increasing control, he said, the foreign relations of Japan have, during the past two or three years, been subject to popular opinion as never before. He felt this was fortunate and would have an increasingly pacific effect on the international relations of his country.

Defends Open Covenants

Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the School for International Studies at Geneva, defended open diplomacy against Dr. Villari's connections with the statement that the whole world community has gained by the democratization of diplomatic procedure.

He agreed with Dr. Villari that the technique of diplomacy must of necessity be secret just as the deliberations of any club board of directors must be secret but that the strategy of diplomacy, namely the statement of national aims and policies must be in the open.

When public opinion in a great nation controls public policy, it is impossible for its leaders to indulge in the fluctuations of policy which endanger peace. As an example of this, he cited the drastic change in the policy of Italy during the last few years from one of belligerency to one of conciliation. If a change to a pacific policy is possible in such a short time, he pointed out, it would be equally simple to change back the other way.

Such changes are impossible, he stated, in democratic countries such as France, England or the United States, where public opinion is not led by a dictator.

Another advantage of new diplomatic methods, according to Dr. Rappard, is the fact that able diplomatic representatives of small nations can now give their services to the world. Heretofore they were limited to defending their countries against aggression. The diplomacy practiced at Geneva permits them to serve the general world community which, he said, is a considerable gain. Particularly in that such representatives are not so open to the suspicion of pursuing national aims.

Taking up the problems of rationalization of production and consumption at the round table on distribution of wealth and income, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics said that the English system of unemployment insurance, known as the "dole" had proved an important factor in stabilizing the market in a period of depression.

He admitted that there are many grounds for criticizing the system and did not attempt to justify it on the whole, but maintained that it had prevented further unemployment which would have been caused had those already unemployed been deprived of all buying power.

Breaks Market Control

Professor Gregory also said most forms of market control had broken down in the present period of depression. He cited production quotas and zoning of market areas as methods which had failed because producers would not stick to their agreements when faced with the necessity of reducing output.

As a remedy he said the most important step to be taken was the education of the consumer in the economics of buying. In explanation of this he held that if every person in the United States would agree to spend an extra dollar tomorrow it would considerably aid business recovery.

A considerable change in the existing political alignments of Europe would result from any Franco-German rapprochement it was agreed at the round table on the political situation in western Europe.

Dr. Herbert von Beckerath, president of Bonn University, pointed out that conciliation with France would end the incentive which Germany has today for seeking an alliance with Russia, and would permit France to find its security in a general defensive European alliance.

Such an alliance, aimed at any aggressor rather than at the "revisionist" nations, would put an end to the danger inherent in the present alignment wherein all Europe is divided into two camps with seriously conflicting aims, he pointed out.

Empire Talk In Canada

Talk of "empire building" goes on in the Canadian press in regard to the British West Indies, according to Dr. P. E. Corbett, dean of the McGill University law school, who discussed the trade reciprocity agreements between Canada and the West Indies at the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

He said that preferential sentiment in Canada toward the West Indies finds much of its source in the emotional element and the general belief that such preference will raise the standard of living in the islands.

Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, in an economic appraisal of the subject, said the results of sentimentally motivated policies were foolish, rather than sensible. He doubted the value of imperial preferences to the British Commonwealth and concluded they act "as a solvent rather than a cement."

Praises Five-Year Plan

Success of the Soviet Five-Year Plan resulting in the recognition of Soviet Russia by the capitalistic nations was predicted by Dr. George S. Counts, professor of education at Columbia University, in a lecture last night beginning the study of the economics of Communism by the institute. Dr. Counts also maintained that the economic threat of Soviet dumping to the rest of the world has been exaggerated and even what there is will lessen, due to the demands of its own insatiable markets.

Dr. Counts is to lead the discussion of this important phase of the economic development of the world during the balance of the session which is also giving attention to the economics of Capitalism and Fascism.

As the author of several books on Soviet Russia based on personal observations, Dr. Counts, although an American, is regarded as one of the leading interpreters of Russian Communism in the United States. His conclusion as to the success of its economic theories was received here even by opponents of the Soviet system as being highly significant.

He opened his lecture by contrasting the severe economic situation in which the capitalistic nations find themselves with what he considered the remarkable success of the Five-Year Plan to date.

In contrast to the apparent failure of the capitalistic system to provide for its members he outlined in great detail the strides which Soviet Russia has been making and pointed out that it is already planning a second Five-Year Plan to cover the years 1933 to 1937.

"Its major outlines," he said, "indicate that the intensive program of industrialization will continue, but that the immediate needs of the population will receive far more attention than in the first Five-Year plan."

Calls Plan Heroic Success

As to the success of the present plan, he said, every phase seems to be progressing well except management, but he considered that in view of their past performances in the face of critical situations one may expect that they will deal with this problem passably well. "I am consequently of the opinion," he said, "that the Five-Year Plan will have to be regarded as a success, and, in view of the difficulties attending its execution, a brilliant and heroic success."

Touching the effect of this success on the rest of the world he said it will put the American Government in its policy toward the Soviet Union in a yet more untenable, embarrassing, and even more ridiculous position.

"On the economic side," he said, "I can see no cause for alarm at Soviet success. The prices which it is willing to accept for the goods which it exports will depend very largely on the acuteness of its need. It exports in order to pay for imports which its economy requires. Consequently in the degree that its need moderates it will be less willing to throw its goods on the world market. The trade between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world would then appear more normal in character. Moreover, the Soviet market will remain practically insatiable for many years to come."

He concluded that friction between Russia and the capitalistic nations will probably continue to arise until both are willing to make reasonable concessions, but that success of the plan may well force the capitalistic countries to recognize the Soviet Union as a permanent addition to the family of nations.

Art

Marblehead Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The old Trevett House at 65 Washington Street makes a good background for the ninth annual exhibition of the Painters Group of the Marblehead Arts Association.

In the North Room, with its neutral coloring and fine old paneling, the water colors are hung. Ralph Coolidge Henry has seen the charm of old Marblehead houses in the opulence of midsummer. Frank Butler has switched this year from his usual sunshine and brilliancy of color to Marblehead by moonlight, with the result that one returns again and again to his lovely conceptions. A Marbleheader by birth, Charles H. Snow has reproduced the charm of his native byways and lanes with their nooks bright with hollyhock minarets and their curious catty-cornered roofs. W. Sanford Full paints a Georgetown cottage that is reminiscent of Cape Cod. Above it stand two stark and sere buttonwoods. Miss Ingred Larsen's Marblehead corners show much promise. J. Randolph Brown's "A Calm Sea" is a reverie in the "Marblehead blue" made famous by Mr. Arthur Baggs, who has long seen and perpetuated this color in his pottery.

Mrs. Carl Dreyfus has made a notable contribution in two bas-reliefs depicting a boy and girl in early youth. The girl's head, in marble, shows the utmost nicety of line, the profile being remarkably clear-cut. Selmer Larsen this year is showing only sculpture—bronze bas-reliefs of Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Mosher and two of his always lovely Peter Pan-ish mermaids.

In the South Room, with its deeper background, the paintings are more colorful. Here is the Squash House overhung by its magnificent weeping willow, and recently restored by the late Miss Anne Hampton Barnes of Philadelphia and Marblehead. This water color is the work of Mary Rose McCord. Mabel L. Williams has several paintings of old Marblehead houses which help to make this room a blaze of color.

Upstairs in the gallery proper, one notes a historical drawing of the "Great Harry," a former flagship of the British fleet, treated as a mural, the work of Arthur L. Kelley. E. Leslie Durgin has contributed some striking specimens of the impressionistic school, one of which, called "Bacchanal," shows human figures against a background of silver.

The etchings of Philip Kappel, of New York and Salem, are never anything but interesting with their evidence of restraint and integrity. Other etchings are by Philip Little, Ethel Morehouse and Isabella R. Reynolds, with a group by Dr. H. P. Mosher, of Boston and Marblehead. Dr. Mosher has also an unusual decorative panel in bronze of a robin family which returns each year to make its nest in a Virginia creeper in a corner of Mrs. Mosher's delightful English garden on Front Street.

Harry W. Powers is showing several virile oils, as is also J. Warren Anthony. Two large still-life canvases depicting a bronze jug and clusters of red and white grapes give a splendid idea of the comparative values of the work of these two artists, since they used the same grouping.

The exhibition will be open, admission free, through Aug. 22.

Police and Quick Justice Beat Crime in Milwaukee

(Continued from Page 1)

peril, held up a bank in one of the city's suburbs at the opening hour. Before the day was out, they were in the Waupun penitentiary for 20 years.

Milwaukee does not play with its criminals. Its prosecutors do not bargain with offenders, coaxing guilty pleas to lesser charges in order to obtain convictions at any cost and to help their own records. Prisoners are not offered "time off" for admission of guilt. If they hesitate to admit their crimes, they go to trial without delay. Milwaukee's criminal courts have a speed record unequaled, it is said, in the United States.

Calendar Kept Clear

Judge George Shaughnessy, who presides over Milwaukee's Municipal Court, where felony cases are tried, is known far and wide as a dispenser of quick justice. He never has had a clogged calendar. Yet, he has handled, single-handed, in the space of a year, an imposing number of cases, considering records offered by other cities.

To show how clean Judge Shaughnessy keeps his calendar: On Jan. 1, 1930, while General Sessions in New York, with nine judges, had between 600 and 700 cases awaiting trial, there were only eight cases on the Milwaukee Municipal Court calendar. During the 12 months that followed, while the nine New York judges were trying 5000 felony cases, Judge Shaughnessy, single-handed, disposed of 2031 cases.

When offenders go to trial without delay, Judge Shaughnessy declares, there is more gained than clear court calendars. Quick justice, he says, creates an atmosphere which discourages crime.

Jury Use Diminished

Milwaukee abandoned the grand jury system, to speed up the wheels of justice. Here, the district attorney, after an "information" has been filed by a complainant, determines the degree of crime which has been committed and issues a warrant. Invariably, within a few hours after arrest, the offender is arraigned. Prisoners brought before Judge Shaughnessy, if they so elect, may waive jury trial and have the judge try their cases. This procedure is possible in all cases except homicide. This waiver of jury, Judge Shaughnessy holds, is the greatest aid to speedy justice.

But before a wrongdoer can be brought to justice, he must be apprehended. Milwaukee's smoothly operating courts would be useless, in large measure, but for the efficiency of the local police.

Long ago, Milwaukee took its police department out of politics and put it on a merit basis. In many cities, when a new mayor is elected, he starts his régime by deposing the leading police officials and replacing them with his political henchmen. Not so in Milwaukee. Here, the chief of police is appointed, not by the mayor, but by a board of five fire and police commissioners. These commissioners, it is true, are appointed by the mayor, but a state law provides that not more than two members of the board may be from the same political party. Nor do the terms of the commissioners expire together. Each year, the mayor appoints one member to the board. A mayor must remain in office at least five years to appoint the entire board and, even then, the majority cannot be of his own political party.

Police Carefully Trained

In 46 years, Milwaukee has had only two chiefs of police, a most significant factor in its excellent police record and one which drew special comment in the recent Wickersham report. Mr. Jacob G. Laubenheimer, the present chief, has spent his entire life in the department. This is in keeping with the law governing appointment of police leaders. They must be career men. The Milwaukee police force, from top to bottom, is organized on a civil service basis. It is declared to be impossible for politicians to get "friends" appointed to the department.

Since 1922, Milwaukee has had a police training school to fit its policemen for better service. Organized originally to teach courtesy to patrolmen and traffic officers, it now offers classes in practically all subjects in which officers should be interested. Classes for the study of criminal tactics now are among the most important in the curriculum.

Within the last 18 months, Milwaukee has installed an effective police radio system which has done much to curb crime in the city and suburbs. Police squad cars, receiving radio alarms from a central broadcasting station, often reach scenes of crimes while wrongdoers are still at work. So satisfactory have been results achieved by the police radio system that the city system has been supplemented by a group of county cars, similarly equipped to receive broadcasts.

Major Crimes Low

Perhaps the fact that in Milwaukee the criminal is 25 times more likely to go to jail than he would be in New York is responsible for this western metropolis boasting the lowest crime rate in the country. Major crimes are few here. In 1930 there were only 12 homicides here, compared with 421 in New York. Since 1924 the number of homicides in Milwaukee has averaged 11 a year. This figure includes manslaughter cases as well as murders. In the last three years the city has had only three unsolved murders.

As a result of its unusual anti-crime record, it is not surprising that Milwaukee should have the lowest theft insurance rates of any city in the country. Insurance tables indicate that citizens of Milwaukee in their homes are 86 per cent safer from burglary than citizens of New Orleans, St. Paul or New York. They are 168 per cent safer than Detroit citizens, and the margin of safety over Kansas City residents is 257 per cent. It is no wonder, then, that while insurance rates have been climbing from 10 to 32 per cent in other large cities, since 1921, they have decreased 25 per cent in the same period in Milwaukee.

'Ibbetson' at Ravinia

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

DEEMS TAYLOR'S lyric drama, "Peter Ibbetson," was given its first production in these parts when Mr. Eckstein presented it at Ravinia, Aug. 3. Whatever flaws may be found in the opera by professional arbiters of taste, there can be no doubt about the enthusiasm with which it has been received by the public. The Ravinia performance was sold out and extraordinary acclamations were given to the new work, to its interpreters and to Mr. Tayor, its composer, who journeyed to the middle West in order to be present at the production.

While the raptures of audiences in opera houses are not always discriminating, it must be said that those which accompanied the presentation of "Peter Ibbetson" were well warranted by the interest and the excellence of the composition. George du Maurier's novel would not seem to contain the stuff from which a successful libretto could be made, and neither the play that was derived from it in England nor that which was brought into existence by Miss Constance Collier more than a decade ago has been able to endure. Yet it must be admitted that—in the matter of the operatic version—Miss Collier and Mr. Taylor accomplished a difficult task with remarkable skill and judgment. The composer, who was responsible for the free verse of the libretto, made his text more effective—certainly more convincing—than have been the texts of most American dramatic compositions. Even the mingling of French and English was handled with persuasive art.

Poignant Fantasy

There can be no doubt that Mr. Taylor's music went far to deepen the poignant fantasy of the story. The composer was exceptionally adroit in wedding the dramatic situations to appropriate sound, but he did this less with the vocal than with the symphonic element of his score. The singers, it seemed, had no particular reason to bless the composer of "Peter Ibbetson," who regarded them more from the Wagnerian than from the Puccinian point of view. Mr. Taylor's orchestra, however, was consistently eloquent and illustrative. It was handled with the certain mastery of a musician who knew what he wanted and, equally, how to obtain what he wanted. Regarding it as a totality, it must be declared that "Peter Ibbetson" is likely to leave a permanent mark upon native dramatic art.

Mr. Eckstein deserved, and probably has received, the gratitude of the composer for a production that left little to be desired. The Ravinia stage offers but few of the opportunities for scenic display that are afforded by the Metropolitan Opera House, where "Peter Ibbetson" was first performed. Yet the mise en scène was admirable and the mechanical difficulties of the presentation were surmounted with uncommon skill. Not least among those who were probably regarded by Mr. Taylor with mingled affection and admiration was Wilfred Pelletier, who prepared and conducted the opera. "Peter Ibbetson" is no light and easy score. Its music is often intricate and the pitfalls for the unwary are numerous. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Pelletier that with a minimum of rehearsals he brought about a performance so finished and so fine.

"Trovatore"

The two principal members of the cast—Edward Johnson, its Peter, and Lucrezia Bori, its Mary—had been the creators of their respective rôles at the New York production. Ina Bourskaya, Léon Rothier, Louis d'Angelo, Marek Windheim, George Cehanovsky, Philine Falco and Alfredo Gandolfi also had taken part in the earlier performance. Mr. Johnson offered one of the most arresting characterizations in his extensive gallery of operatic rôles. His Peter Ibbetson was at once imaginative and emotionally fervid. Mr. Taylor did not give him the long and streaming lines of tune that would have been dear to a singer's heart, but Mr. Johnson negotiated the difficulties of the musical dialogue with phenomenal expertness, and the clarity of his diction was a delight to the listening ear. Miss Bori had less to do, but in its own fashion her presentation of the Duchess of Towers was scarcely less moving than Mr. Johnson's Peter, a presentation that omitted nothing in the matter of flawless singing or of poetic characterization.

"Il Trovatore," which was presented for the first time this season on Aug. 4, was made alluring by the beautiful vocalization of Mme. Rethberg, the Leonora of its cast, and of Mr. Martinelli, its Manrico. Giuseppe Danise, too, offered a telling, if conventional, presentation of that melodramatic personage the Conte di Luna. Mr. Papi conducted and his reverence for and understanding of Verdi's work accounted for no little of the success of the interpretation.

Mr. Eckstein shuffled the operatic deck the following evening by bringing forward Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" with Yvonne Gall and Edward Johnson in the principal rôles. Miss Gall's reading of the daughter of Capulet was a winning and even a captivating one. The singer was cautious in her delivery of the valse arietta in the opening act, but she made much of the opportunities which the French master gave her later on. Mr. Johnson's Romeo was conceived and sung with the romantic spirit that it requires if it is to make the best effect. Mr. Defrere was a convincing Mercutio and he sang the tricky Queen Mab aria with no little skill. Mr. Hasselmans conducted, if not with inspiration, at least with tact and care.

Woman Markets First Cotton Bale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PELHAM, Ga.—The Georgia woman scores again.

Women of the southern section of the State have come forward to announce the producing, picking, ginning and selling of the first Georgia bale of cotton for the 1931 season.

Meet and greet Mrs. J. L. Hand, the best woman farmer in the State. She operates a large plantation a few miles from Pelham and runs it on modern lines. While men farmers have been failing in Georgia, and other states, trying to "tickle the soil that it might laugh at the harvest," Mrs. Pelham has given close and individual attention to her farming interests and has made a fine living at it.

This year she decided she would break into the first bale ranks and she made her preparations accordingly. She got some seed for a quick-growing variety of cotton, cultivated it highly, and early last week she had enough cotton to make a bale. So she ginned it and sent it to Savannah and got 25 cents a pound for it.

This is the first time a first bale has been raised by a woman. But Mrs. Hand has done other things just as well. She raises plenty of things to eat on her big plantation and her workers are happy and contented under her direction.

Not content with being merely a farmer, Mrs. Hand is the guiding hand and head of the Pelham Trading Company which owns the biggest store in Pelham. She seems to be everything but a politician.

Alaska Reviving Its Gold Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 11—Many new mines are opening throughout Alaska, besides the extension of established mining companies. The Alaska-Juneau Mine, the largest in the Territory, will extend its operations to Douglas Island, opposite Juneau, besides enlarging on the Juneau side of the channel.

The claim holders in the Taku River country have begun to realize their hopes, as large development companies are taking hold of these prospects.

Chicagoff mine is now under the process of enlargement. The Fairbanks Exploration Company, in the interior, is also extending its operations as well as the Nome companies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS 45 PLANES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Forty-five single-seat fighting planes, faster and more formidable than those now in use, were ordered yesterday by the Navy Department from the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle, Wash. The contract, including spare parts, totaled $527,947.

Through better streamlining and minor refinements, the new planes are to be several miles an hour faster than the Boeing planes of older design which they will supplant.

The new planes are of the same type as 30 ordered several months ago, but not yet delivered. It was to these planes that Admiral William A. Moffett referred recently when he said the navy had under contract planes which would rival in speed and outstrip in other characteristics the fastest foreign fighter—the British Interceptor, rated at 214 miles an hour.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE LOSS

American Locomotive Co. and subsidiaries report for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net loss of $817,476 after depreciation, etc. This compares with net profit of $3,194,534 in the first half of 1930, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock to $1.16 a share on 270,000 shares of no-par common stock.

FIVE PLANES ENTER THOMPSON RACES

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10 (AP)—At least five planes will compete in the Thompson Trophy Race at the National Air Races Aug. 29 to Sept. 7, air race headquarters announced today.

The five are: Jimmy Doolittle, in a Laird Speedwing; Lee Schoenhair, Laird Speedwing; Walter J. Hunter, Robertson, Mo., Travelair Mystery; Lou Reichers, Lockheed Altair, and Lowell R. Bayles or Robert Hall, Springfield, Mass., in a Gee Bee superspeedster. The race is a free-for-all, with planes having to make 175 miles an hour to qualify.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcement; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:20 Doris Estey, pianist.
7:30 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos; Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress: Historical sketch, "John Paul Jones"; orchestra, Max Bendix, director.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:30 NBC. Blue Rhythm Boys.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Ranny Weeks' Serenade.
5:15 Scores; Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Gov. John Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra, Don Verhees, conductor.
8:30 Justin Sandridge, pianist.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet, Edward East and Ralphe Dumke.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days," sketch, "Bodie Comes to Life."
10:00 NBC, Bradford Organ, Louis Weir.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Waves of Melody."
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Art and His Haywire Orchestra.
6:00 "Irish Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Andrew Jacobson, saxophonist.
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 "Tarnoff Twins"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor, Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Round Towners, with Irene Beasley.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons, Negro female quartet.
8:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bristoleers: Charles Jaffe, violinist; Polly Waters, soprano; Clyde Dengler, tenor; mixed octet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Savino Tone Pictures."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Esther Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Nancy Lee program.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Elmer Middleton, baritone.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Bar Harbor Musical Program.
7:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:15 Variety program; Val and Jeanne.
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, "Jolly Jugglers."
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, The Vagabonds.
6:15 CBS, Jack Millar, songs.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Al Marlin, baritone; Eleanor Geer, accompanist.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Lum and Abner.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

LOAN LEAGUES CONVENE AT PHILADELPHIA

City of Inception Is Host at Centennial of Associations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10—The City of Brotherly Love and the Keystone State are hosts this week to the thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the United States Building and Loan League, the meeting marking the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment in this city of this organization.

The convention is being held in conjunction with the third International Congress of Building and Loan Associations, which brings to this city more than 300 delegates from six foreign countries, the largest delegation of 200 coming from England.

Other foreign countries which have sent representatives to Philadelphia are Germany, Poland, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa.

Every State in the United States has sent delegates, more than 4000 having been reported on the registration lists at today's opening.

Much significance is given to the fact that the centennial is held in Philadelphia, because in this city the first building and loan association in the United States was founded. Also added interest to this fact is that the first house on which a building and loan mortgage was placed is still standing in Frankford, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia.

The convention opened tonight with a dinner and formal reception to delegates at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and will continue through Friday. The dominant topic of the convention is encouragement of home ownership and the protection of the home owner while he is financing his purchase.

Educators, research economists, business authors, bankers, political figures and the leaders in the $9,000,000 building and loan business in this country will be speakers. Dr. Willis E. Sutton, president of the National Education Association of the United States, will address the group on "Homes, Systematic Savings and American Education. Mr. Simeon E. Leland, professor of economics, University of Chicago, will talk on "Real Estate Taxation and the American Home." Mr. Marc A. Rose, editor of Business Week and prominent interpreter of business trends, will speak on "Can Depression and Booms be Eliminated?" Mr. Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' Association, will discuss kindred subjects.

PRISON HOSPITAL TO BE BUILT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Federal Prison Bureau yesterday announced the approval of plans for the proposed $2,500,000 federal prison hospital at Springfield, Mo., described as being without counterpart elsewhere in the world.

'Talkies' Advent Brings Increase To Crew of Machine Operators

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—While introduction of sound pictures is held responsible for the elimination of the musicians from the motion picture theater, it brought increased employment to machine operators, a survey by the Department of Labor reveals.

It was found that inasmuch as the majority of theaters operate under agreements with the Motion Picture Machine Operators' Union, that the place of every man and his assistant—formerly employed for a silent picture machine—is now taken by two men licensed to operate a sound-picture machine.

"No data is available, but the membership of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators shows an increase from 24,342 in 1926 to approximately 32,000 in 1932," says the Department, which also makes public the following conclusions:

"No mechanical appliances have been introduced on the legitimate stage or in vaudeville theaters to take the place of the man power used either on the stage proper or backstage. Certain improvements have been made in the modern theaters to facilitate the operation of the curtains and lights used on the stage, but these are not automatic, and instead of reducing the number of men used backstage, have actually resulted in an increase.

"On the whole, however, the legitimate theater, musical comedy and vaudeville theaters now employ the same amount of labor which was needed in those theaters 10 or 20 years ago—stage carpenters, scenic builders, property men, fly men, door man, electricians and helpers—but the amount of such labor demanded has been seriously affected by the changing demand in the type of entertainment resulting from the rapid development of the motion picture.

"Unquestionably the rapid growth in the number of theaters equipped for sound pictures was directly responsible for the growth of the unemployed in the ranks of theatrical musicians. The following figures were taken from the report of the treasurer of the American Federation of Musicians submitted to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the federation held in Chattanooga in June, 1931.

"All employed musicians are required to pay two per cent of their income to the National Defense Fund of the Federation, and during the fiscal year 1928-29, the tax was paid by 19,780 musicians employed in theaters. During 1929-30 only 13,860 theatrical musicians paid the tax, indicating that during that year 5920 theatrical musicians had lost their jobs. In 1930-31 only 9795 theatrical musicians paid the tax. On a basis of these figures, it is evident that during the two years which marked the rapid growth of the sound pictures 9885 musicians, or about 50 per cent of the total number of musicians employed in theaters were displaced."

Carolina Teachers Seek Higher Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A proposal to raise the requisitional standard of public school teachers in South Carolina to the extent where each teacher would be compelled to have an accredited college degree, has been placed before a committee of the State Department of Education by a special commission appointed by the State Teachers' Association. The plan is receiving the consideration of the governmental agency.

It would also require teachers to have taken special training in educational and subject matter, but would not apply to teachers now holding positions. The proposed revision in classification provides for seven distinct classifications from superintendent to supervisors, and special subject certificates.

In submitting the plan, the commission recommended that it be retrospective, and that prospective teachers be given three years' notice. Under the recommendations the plan, if adopted, would not become effective until 1934. Numerous city school systems, already having strict rules of certification in force, would not be affected by the proposal.

CHILEAN LAW DEFINES AERIAL REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile — A decree law has been passed defining the regulations affecting aerial navigation in Chile. Aircraft are divided into two categories, those pertaining to the State and those owned by private individuals or concerns. Every machine of whatever category must be registered in the books of the Dirección de Aeronautica.

The regulations cover the whole subject, including the formalities to be complied with by foreign aircraft flying over national territory, the routes to be followed, and the rules affecting airports and flying fields. The Government announce the purchase of the Colina Airport from the French Compagnie Generale Aeropostale.

CAROLINA PEACHES HIT LOW PRICE LEVEL

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—Peaches were selling for 10 cents a bushel on the Greenville market Saturday. A bumper crop which has glutted the market, coupled with a decline in produce prices, forced the price down to the new low level.

Peaches being sold at 10 cents were what is known in the peach belt as "eating peaches." They are too ripe to ship, but just right for eating, canning and preserving. The few orchardists who still were trying to derive money from their crops were shipping at an average of 40 cents a bushel, far below the usual price.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 16, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1903. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IN principal territories to sell gift trade a line of art metal trophies and other gifts; one of the most attractive lines in the field; opportunity for permanent connection with old established manufacturer; write, telling us the lines you are carrying, territory covered, etc.; quick action necessary. A. C. REHBERGER CO., 3333 Racine Ave., Chicago.

START IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED
Let us help you solve your financial problem. Representative women to sell our beautiful line of high-grade, first quality hosiery at absolute wholesale prices, paying you a substantial profit. $25 to $100 credit allowed immediately if you are acceptable. Simply furnish two character references. LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms, refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites, $40 up. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Will sublet small furnished apartment with kitchenette in apartment hotel, near Longwood Station. BEAcon 6460, Ext. 122.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4, 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

Ye Paul Revere

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN—A delightful, homelike place in the Shawangunk Mountains; good food well cooked, daintily served; comfortable beds; pine grove; fishing, bathing near-by lakes; bus from New York, Route 17; $18 to $21 per week, $7 for week-end; come, rest and study; 11th season. Box 1. MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y.

FARM on Penobscot Bay offers cool, quiet rooms, water view, screened porches, bath, electricity, home cooking, farm products, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; $18 week; golf course and church on island. MRS. NELLIE E. JOHNSTON, Deer Isle, Me., R. F. D. 65.

THE GARDEN, on Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.—Ideal for vacation; clean accommodations for 30 guests; beautiful country, water sports, own garden; $23 up per week; booklet. Tel. Peekskill 2735.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6935

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A CONVALESCENT HOME is available to those needing skillful care and attention; interview by appointment. 102 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Prospect 9-1523.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

NEVADA MINES $30 IN GOLD PER CAPITA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Tonopah mining engineers call attention to an interesting feature not brought out in the Government's report on the gold production of the United States and the Philippine Islands for 1930. Total production was $47,247,600 and of this amount California, the leading producer, contributed $9,308,300 and Nevada $2,308,600.

These figures compared with population show California produced gold in 1930 to the amount of approximately $2 per inhabitant while Nevada produced approximately $30 per inhabitant.

CHILE TO DEVELOP WINTER PLAYGROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Mr. Fernando Orrego, tourist director, has selected the Maipo region near here to develop into a winter playground for Chileans and tourists.

A building known as the "Baños Morales" will be erected for winter sport enthusiasts. It is proposed to make a film of the mountain scenery to be used for publicity purposes through diplomatic channels abroad.

CUBANS HELD FOR ENTRY

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Aug. 10 (AP)—Four Cubans, brought to the detention station yesterday from Atlantic City, were arraigned today before Mr. Hughes, United States Commissioner, on charges of illegally entering the United States. They were held to await further investigation and word from the Department of Labor at Washington.

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Shaney, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Upl. 2788-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, one afternoon and one evening. 11 West 42nd St. (1960). Tel. Chickering 4-6258. Call after 3 p. m.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J.
High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love for rest, study, recreation; open all year. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART. Tel. Cragmere 3886.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 734.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
A restful, helpful seashore home for your week-ends, vacation, or season; excellent food; near ocean. Tel. 7016.

VICTORIA
Ocean Block, 7th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
American Plan $25 up weekly
Phone 1326 R. A. SUTTON

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 Street, New York City
(near 5th Avenue)

RESORTS

ARCADIA-ON-THE-SEA on Casco Bay, Prince's Point, Brunswick, Me.—Superb environment; inn accommodations; housekeeping cottages; special reduced rates Sept., Oct.; leaflet.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Board for an elderly person or couple; attractive house, large rooms, on elm shaded avenue; exclusive section; good home, good food, good care. Apply to MRS. KATHRINA B. JEWETT, 270 Richards Ave.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

A GENTLEMAN closing his home for the winter will require room, board and private bath, with a family of refinement. In Philadelphia or suburbs. E108, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients, $2 per day, upward
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont & Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. University 4-8763

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Attractive one and two-room suites with private baths, quiet desirable neighborhood; bathing privileges. 121 So. States Avenue. Mrs. S. H. SHINN.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Cool, pleasant rooms; block from church; garage; tourists welcomed. Comm. 9162. S. J. S.

N. Y. C., 533 West 112th (Apt. 6-A)—Outside, medium, well furnished, running water; private family; business gentleman; price reasonable.

RIVERDALE, N. Y., 525 West 238th Street—Mother and daughter will share delightful home with refined young woman. Telephone Kingsbridge 6-6078.

TORONTO, ONT.—Double or single rooms, nicely furnished, in quiet home; centrally located; reasonable rates. 27-29 Gloucester St. Kingsdale 6345, Kingsdale 3039.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 37, experienced traveler, 14 years with one organization; executive ability. P. O. Box 84, Washington Bridge Station, N. Y. C.

TRADE PAPER EDITOR—Develop new ideas in merchandising and dealer's help in addition to sparkling news and educational features; 15 years' experience with national trade magazine. Write Box R-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GERMAN, cultured, well educated, excellent French, former trained nurse, offers her services to lady or elderly gentleman as companion-attendant with ability to supervise refined household; will go anywhere; best references. A. A., 345 W. 85th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-ATTENDANT—American woman desires position in refined home, preferably Boston and vicinity or Connecticut; willing to travel. Write Box F-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by woman experienced in comparison shopping, driving over large territory, also capable shopping guide; some experience personnel and welfare work; good knowledge both buying and selling. Box F-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG colored woman exchange services after 4 p. m. and Saturdays, waitress, light housekeeping for room-board; small wage. WILLETTA BEARD, 175 W. 137th St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $20 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Redbank 283.

DIRIGO HOUSE
LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Open Through September
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking; only six miles from Portland; moderate rates; booklet.
THE MISSES PERRY

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; open all year; $16-$18 weekly.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE—To Sublet — Charmingly furnished 8-room apartment in fine location to Dec. 1. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; garden; privacy; charm; modern. Write H. HULL, Lyme, Conn.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WISCONSIN MOTHER, two adult children in Boston schools (Fall term), desires furnished home at reasonable rental. Address MRS. MARGARET F. DUNAWAY, 1109 So. Moniteau Ave., Sedalia, Mo.

CANADA

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ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA

The PRIMROSE SHOP
Knitted Wear, Hosiery, Undergarments, Blankets, Linens, etc.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA, N. B.

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RYAN'S PHARMACY
SODA FOUNTAIN
TOILETRIES MAGAZINES
STATIONERY CANDIES
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Near Christian Science church

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Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Ice Cream & Creamery Butter
Quality—Service

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"PERFECT PICTURES"
from every Negative, when you bring or mail your Films to us.
Most Moderate Prices and Highest Quality characteristic of our entire stock of TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, RUBBER GOODS and CONFECTIONERY.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
THREE STORES
216 DUNDAS ST., 616 DUNDAS ST.
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Smallman & Ingram
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Western Ontario's Big Department Store

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Offers Better Furniture at Lower Prices Than For Many Years
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FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat Work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
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Kingsway Men's Shop
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
For men who want the best at moderate prices.
Featuring Summer Suitings, Flannels and
CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEASURE
430 Talbot St., Greene, Swift Bldg., So. End

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Dinner Sets—Art China
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Pottery and Gift Goods
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Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
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Builders' Supplies
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Wm. Woollatt & Sons
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UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
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Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BREAD
BUNS and ROLLS
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
7 GRAND AVE. Phone (MET. 2795-W or MET. 2795-J

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We specialize in Roofing
Built-up Slate and all kinds of Roofing.
Furnaces cleaned and repaired.
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103 DUNDAS ST. Met. 2420

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COAL AND FEED BAGS
WINDOW BLINDS
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Plumber and Steam Fitter
35 Years' Experience
Agents for
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INTERIOR DECORATORS
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DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

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(Continued)

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The Shop of Fashion Craft
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Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

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Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
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High-Class Groceries
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Wonderful Variety
GLOVETTE Girdles and Brassieres
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Original Designs—Drapes—Stools—Cushions
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Order Your Fur Coat Now
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All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
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English Knitted Suits
Correct for Golf or Street Wear
Knitted in Toronto by English experts. Unobtainable in the U. S. A. Special Service to Tourists
Ask for Miss B. Matheson
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Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Foremost Dairy Products
Milk from "Selected Farms"
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Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
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Canada Bread
We extend to you our friendship in quality and service
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Original Oil and Water Colors
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Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions
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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL, MRS. BANCROFT, 21 Lonsdale Road—Board or apartments; electric light throughout; 2 minutes from sea.

BLACKPOOL, MRS. A. LEE, 415, Warbreck Drive, Bispham Apartments—With or without board; near sea and cliffs.

GLASGOW—Paying guests, large house, nice garden, good situation, quiet, real home comforts, good food; easy access to city; terms very moderate. Apply c/o MISS GIBB, 152 Renfrew St., Glasgow.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Companion-governess with kindergarten training to give first lessons to boy; highest references necessary; comfortable home surroundings and good salary to suitable person. Box M-744, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, desires new appointment; has held positions of trust and confidence; wide experience of administration and works organisation; good record and credentials. Box M-737, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY with secretarial and supervision experience desires work, preferably with Christian Scientists; would travel; own typewriter. Box M-496, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

GLASGOW—Superior bed-sitting rooms, attendance; morning & evening meals, Sunday dinner. MISS F. M. WOOD, 212 W. Regent Street. Tel. 1367 Douglas.

TAILORS

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We build you a hand-made suit for 8 Gns. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us as reasonable prices.
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We invite you to inspect our SMART and INEXPENSIVE Collection of GOWNS, COATS, TWO PIECE SUITS, JUMPERS, SKIRTS, Etc.
SPECIAL—Made-to-Measure COATS and COSTUMES from £5 5.0
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We build new bungalows and houses from £200 upwards.
We also mend old ones.
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Specialist in Corsets & Corselets
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24 Little Underbank, Stockport, and 21 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate
LITHOGRAPHERS—MACHINE RULERS
ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS AND BINDERS
ASK FOR OUR PRICES

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SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.
"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

AT 17 Courtfield Gdns., London, S. W. 5 (Gloucester Rd. Station)—Guest House recommended for homely comfort & good food; BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast & dinner from 3/6 per day, weekly terms; other meals optional. Frobisher 4003.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill
London, S. E. 25.
Beautifully situated 400 feet above sea level in 14 acres wooded grounds. Moderate terms. Extreme comfort. Excellent cuisine. Garages. Tennis. Putting. Croquet.
Inspection welcomed.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate terms; private suites; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 639.

BOGNOR, REGIS—ALBANY HOUSE Board residence, separate tables; 5 min. sea, bathing hut, tennis. CARTER, 61 London Rd.

BOURNEMOUTH
SANDYFIELD HALL, MANOR ROAD
In own delightful grounds of 2 acres, 2 minutes sea; all bedrooms fitted hot and cold running water & gas fires, spacious public rooms, large garage; only 2 minutes from new church; readers of this paper welcomed; terms from 3½ gns. August 3½ gns.
Write for art tariff, S. M. HORSPOOL

BOURNEMOUTH GLENCAIRN MANOR
Manor Road; modernised, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires all bedrooms, fitted hot and cold running water & gas fires, spacious public rooms, large garage; only 2 minutes from new church; readers of this paper welcomed; terms from 3½ gns. August 3½ gns.
Write for art tariff, S. M. HORSPOOL

BOURNEMOUTH (Nr.) BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—High on moors; beach hut for bathing; near bowls and golf links; tennis; garage; terms from 3 gns. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. B. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH
BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL
Food Reform Entirely Vegetarian
Situated in its own delightful grounds.
Heating & Buttered. Central heating. Lift. Tennis, Billiards, Hall Room, etc.
APPLY MANAGERESS
Telegrams "Branksome Dene"
Telephone: 4116 and 4794

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel)—Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision. MR. & MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, Cranz Hall Pension—Finest position; terms moderate. Illustrated tariff from KINGTON MINN, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 329.

BRIGHTON, Lyne Private Hotel, 68 Lansdowne Place, Hove—Delightful home, gas fires; 5 minutes pier; beach; good cuisine; central amusements. Phone Hove 3415. CHAPPERELL.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house, home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

DEVON, "Queens Court," Ilfracombe—Board residence; delightfully situated opposite sea front & near church; moderate prices; excellent cuisine.

DOVER—YORK HOTEL
Waterloo Crescent. Sea front. Garage. Tel. 120. Those visiting Dover or crossing to the Continent will find the York Hotel a very comfortable place to stay. Proprietress; MRS. M. TIPPLE.

EASTBOURNE—Superior guest house, quiet, comfortable; rest or study; good cuisine; tennis lawns; close Christian Science church, Devonshire Park, theatres, sea, golf links; exquisite country; special winter terms. Proprietress, German, Italian spoken. Proprietor, 33 Jevington Gardens.

HANTS, Knellwood House, Farnborough—First-class private hotel in beautiful grounds, near Aldershot. For information write MISS ST. JOHN or manageress.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Steeple Bush

THE steeple bush (sometimes called "hardhack") is a shrub common to the lowlands and pastures of eastern North America. It is a member of the genus *Spiræa*, and shows the characteristic clustering of blossoms.

At the peak of a tall, often dark red stem, a steeple-like cluster of dainty, deep-toned pink florets arrange themselves in a feathery pyramid. The floral stalk broadens at the base of the bloom by sending out slanting spikes about the central column, which ends in a gracefully curved, distinctly pointed tip. As the peak florets open early they fade first, which accounts for the usual rusty point of this beautiful flower steeple.

Leaves of the steeple bush grow alternately, and are placed in close alignment along the upright stem. Their marked habit of pointing upward at quite a sharp angle from the stalk allows the under surface to show its covering of tawny vegetable fur. When such a coating occurs on the upper side of green leaves it is intended to prevent, or guard against, excessive transpiration caused by the direct sunlight.

Pollen there is in plenty about the brilliant flower-spike of the steeple bush, but midsummer bees and butterflies gather little nectar from it.

Meadowsweet, another member of the *Spiræa* group, with blossoms arranged in a tall feathery spike, is white, or faintly pink. It frequently grows near the steeple bush and flowering about the same time is occasionally confused with it by those who are not familiar with their resemblances.

A Word a Day

Rhythm

Pronounced as one syllable, *rith'm*, with short *i* and *th* as in *then* (more "voiced" than in *thin*, *thrive*, etc.).

Whatever has "rhythm" literally flows along, our word coming to us through the French *rhythme* and the Latin *rhythmus*, from the Greek 'ρυθμός (rhythmos), "measured motion," an extension of 'ρεῖν (rhein), "to flow."

We apply "rhythm" to harmonious and measured movement wherever found, in poetry, music, dancing, in the recurring travels of the spheres, etc.

Example: "Her poetry had rime but lacked rhythm."

Notes and Queries

Scientifically — End it *kal-ly*, not *kly*.

Relinquish — *Re-ling-kwish*. The rule, you remember, is that at the end of an accented syllable, an *n* followed immediately in the same word by the sound of *k* or "hard" *g* commonly takes the *ng* sound.

What They Say

English

"The language best suited for universal adoption is the one with the worst grammar. That is undoubtedly the English language."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Prohibition

"After the advent of prohibition, nine-tenths of the drunkenness in the United States disappeared."—*Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army.*

In Lighter Vein

Farm Relief Note

"Were the farmers out your way hit hard by the storm?"

"Were they! Filling-station receipts fell off 50 per cent!"

The Rebuke

Dissatisfied Diner (having settled bill): "Do you mind if I stay here a while?"

Waiter: "Not at all, sir."

Diner: "Thanks. I always like to take a good look round a place I'm seeing for the last time."—*Humorist.*

A Treat

A tourist who was traveling through the Kalahari Desert happened to meet an old inhabitant and his son.

"It looks as though it's going to rain."

"Well, I hope so; not so much for myself as for my boy. I've seen it rain."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Quotation for Today

GIVE what you have. To someone it may be better than you dare to think.

—LONGFELLOW.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ten and Five

New York

ONE evening a wealthy oil merchant returned from his business on an earlier train than usual. Being in no hurry, he strolled about examining the fine terminal the railway company had just opened.

Through the station, a peddler was passing, carrying some attractive balloons. The millionaire, having five children, decided he would surprise them by taking them two balloons apiece. With his gay gifts he proceeded to the sidewalk to wait for his car.

Along came a woman with a small child. "How much for that red one?" she demanded, indicating the balloon of her choice.

"Five cents, Madam," promptly responded the astonished millionaire, handing the toy to the child and chuckling to himself. Before the chauffeur arrived all the balloons had been sold.

Next day's papers published the news: "Well-known millionaire finds balloon business losing business. Bought at ten, sold at five."

The Children's Corner

Nice New Sweaters for Percy Pig and Edward Elephant

"WELL, children," said Uncle Peter, looking over the top of his newspaper, "what do you want now?"

"We want to know something," said Jimmie.

"That is a very desirable ambition," said Uncle Peter. "I am glad to hear that you want to know something."

"We want to know," said Jimmie, "where Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are spending the summer."

"And what Percy and Edward are doing," said Jimmie.

"And all about them," said Jennie.

"The Pigs and the Elephants," said Uncle Peter, "have taken neighboring cottages in the pleasant seashore town of Pebble-on-the-Beach. Mrs. Pig and Percy and Baby Penelope are domiciled in one cottage and Mrs. Elephant with her son Edward in another. Every Friday afternoon they go to the railway station to meet Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant who come to Pebble-on-the-Beach for the week-end. And one Friday afternoon when they arrived each had a neat package under his arm."

"What was in the neat packages?" asked Katharine.

"Why Edward!" Exclaimed Percy, "You Have a New Sweater."

"That you will soon know," said Uncle Peter. "The very next morning when Percy Pig and Edward Elephant met on the beach they looked at each other in pleased surprise.

"'Why, Edward!' exclaimed Percy. 'I see you have a new sweater.'

"'Why, Percy!' exclaimed Edward. 'I see you have a new sweater, too.'

"'My papa brought it from the city yesterday, Edward,' said Percy Pig. 'He got it at the Great Sweater Sale of the United Department Stores, Incorporated. Mamma saw the advertisement and told Papa to buy me a new sweater. It had been marked down from four dollars to only three dollars and ninety-nine cents.'

"'That is just the way it was with my Papa and Mamma, Percy,' said Edward Elephant. 'But grateful as I am to my Papa and Mamma, I would like it better if my new sweater was the same color as your new sweater.'

"'So should I, Edward,' said Percy Pig. 'I wouldn't care what color they were, but I should like it better if they were the same color.'"

"I should think by this time," said Jimmy, "that Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant would know that Percy and Edward always want things alike."

"They do," said Uncle Peter, "but they don't always remember it. So it was only when Mr. Pig saw Percy and Edward together and when Mrs. Elephant saw Edward and Percy together that they remembered that Percy and Edward would have liked sweaters of the same color. And there was Percy in a blue sweater and Edward in a red sweater! But what do you think they did?"

"Perhaps they told Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant to get two more sweaters," said Jennie.

"No," said Uncle Peter. "That would have been too expensive. But that morning Mrs. Pig went to the village store and bought a bottle of Sunshine Quick Drying Dye. And in the afternoon Mrs. Elephant went to the village store and bought a bottle of Sunshine Quick Drying Dye. And then after Percy had gone to bed Mrs. Pig dyed his new sweater a beautiful red, and after Edward had gone to bed Mrs. Elephant dyed his sweater a beautiful blue. And the next morning when Percy and Edward met on the beach they looked at each other and laughed and laughed.

"'I don't know whether this joke is on us, Percy,' said Edward Elephant when he could stop laughing.

"'Or whether it is on our mothers, Edward,' said Percy Pig."

Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It wasn't the old-time political orator that disappeared: It was his audience.

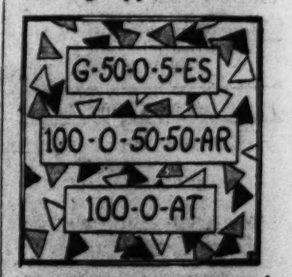
Detroit News: Now if everyone wore a vest during a warm wave and just carried a dollar's worth of stamps about in it, the post office deficit would disappear in jig time.

San Francisco Chronicle: An efficiency expert is a man who uses your speed to make him a reputation.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. WHAT MADE ME PAUSE AS I DREW NEAR THE RIVER BEND, I MENTION HERE;
2. FOUR LITTLE TURTLES WET AND SHY SAT IN THE WARM SUNLIGHT TO DRY.
3. ON MY APPROACH THEY MADE A DASH, OR TO BE MORE EXACT, A SPLASH.
4. BUT SOON MY FRIENDLY WING AND QUACK BROUGHT ALL FOUR LITTLE TURTLES BACK.

Wearing Apparel Puzzle



Three articles of wearing apparel are named here. By using Roman numerals it should not be difficult to solve.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Five-Words Puzzle: Asher, hares, share, hears, shear.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Germany Helps Others to Help Her

GERMAN self-help was a key phrase in international affairs a few weeks ago. It referred then to financial needs. But now the Germans, or at least the voters of Prussia, the dominant state in the German federation, have helped themselves through the medium of the ballot more effectively than they could have done with marks and pfennigs. They have given reassurance to the world that the German people are for policies of moderation and are not being swept off their feet either by Communism on one side or by Fascism or Nationalism on the other.

This reassurance, after all, is what is most immediately necessary in order to keep the marks and pfennigs at work in Germany. Now it may be expected that more dollars, pounds and probably francs will come to help.

The election has done more than merely preserve the political stability of Germany; it has strengthened the hands of Chancellor Heinrich Bruening and indorsed his efforts toward conciliation with France. Upon this point of Franco-German relations probably more than any other depends the tranquillity of Europe.

The French people, as Mr. Frank H. Simonds points out in the American Review of Reviews, have been watching with natural apprehension the manifestations of a nationalistic surge in Germany. It is not unnatural that a nation which has felt the heel of an invading army three times in a little more than a century should key her whole policy to a demand for security. Mr. Simonds believes France would rather see Germany collapse than see her recover while holding to a purpose to compel treaty revision—recovery of eastern territories, escape from reparations and resumption of the right to arm at will. Thus he holds that no economic aid to Germany can save that Republic without parallel political assurances to France.

Another observer has remarked that what France did in 1923 by the military occupation of the Ruhr until given the guarantees of Locarno, she has done in 1931 by financial pressure in answer to the Austro-German customs union proposal and the launching of the Deutschland. Again, it is only natural that France should not wish to lend money which might be turned to her injury. But in view of the microscopic size of the German army compared to that of France, there is a question whether France may not give the impression that her bankers and business men are actually intent upon the financial and commercial domination of Europe and are using the cry of security as a screen to maintain post-war treaty advantages.

If in the Treaty of Versailles there are injustices imposed by duress and the vindictiveness of war feeling, they should be rectified; though this is not to say revision should go as far as German aspirations claim. By the defeat in Prussia of the combined forces of Hitlerites, Nationalists and Communists, the German people have announced that this revision will not be sought by force of arms. Neither, then, should it be repressed by force of wealth. The triumph of moderation in Germany makes it additionally incumbent upon France—and additionally possible for her—to rest the case of treaty revision upon an international sense of justice.

Does America Want the Third Degree?

THE present Lord Chancellor of England has declared, "It is not admissible to do a great right by doing a little wrong. . . . It is not sufficient to do justice by obtaining a proper result by irregular or improper means." This quotation aptly applies to those who still insist that the so-called third degree is necessary to get convictions in the war on crime.

The report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, just issued, is probably the most complete study of this system of police brutality ever assembled. The report leaves little doubt that the practice is widespread in the United States. Fortunately, there are evidences that good sense and humanity are being roused to extirpate it. Boston already has all but extinguished the practice, if it ever found lodgment there. Agents of the commission asked quietly in police and court circles in Boston why this system of legalized torture was not prevalent. They received an answer that might be emblazoned on the municipality's escutcheon: "The community would not stand for it."

In the long run, the third degree's existence is a question of public opinion. It is a sad fact, but there can be no denying it, that its prevalence in American cities represents a dulled public conscience which it is the purpose of the commission's report to make sharp and alive. The details of cruelty and physical violence contained in this comprehensive report will unquestionably rouse many from their present apathy.

The report only corroborates the committee of the American Bar Association, which announced in 1930 that the third degree practice was "in use almost everywhere, if not everywhere, in the United States." And Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard declared:

"The practice goes on constantly, and it is clear that the American people like it, because so little effort is made to put it to the ban."

But do the American people like it? That is the fundamental question which the reaction to this report will answer. Do they like to hear of the "goldfish room" in Chicago police headquarters, where suspects were formerly beaten with a rubber hose to extort confession? In Seattle "the severe beating of men on arrest is reported by reliable informants to be a usual practice." In New York the Mayor exhorts police to "use their night sticks," and his former police commissioner in a speech urged suspects be driven from the city "regardless of their constitutional rights."

Do the American people like it? Do they really like to have a police chief boast of stripping a suspect and putting him in a cold room till he gives the information required? Or of inflicting "a sharp, but not heavy, regular blow of a club on the skull, repeated at regular intervals, so that the regularity of the blows arouses anticipation which increases the torture"? Such things are being practiced in America today. It is left for the public conscience of the nation now to decide whether it will continue to permit the clock to be turned back to the Dark Ages, or compel the police to perform their duties—hard as those may be—in a civilized manner.

Toward a British Tariff

THE body of public opinion in Britain in favor of protecting the home market by means of customs duties has grown so considerably of late that the Conservative Party, which makes the introduction of a general tariff the main plank in its program, is preparing plans for the moment when it expects to have to put its theories into practice. The Liberals, who are the chief champions of the existing system of free trade, have had notable defections of late in Sir John Simon, Mr. Reginald McKenna and Mr. John Maynard Keynes.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, has been stumping the country with considerable success in the interests of protection. At Hull he delivered an address in which he announced that his scheme would include the appointment of a permanent tariff commission outside politics to examine representations from interested parties judicially and to act as adviser to the Government on all questions of tariff changes. This commission would be not unlike the one that has been in operation in the United States since 1922. It would differ from this useful body chiefly in that it would possess greater ability to render its advice effectual. The object is the meritorious one of reducing log rolling and corruption by taking away decisions vitally affecting big financial interests from seekers after the popular vote and intrusting their solution to an impartial tribunal which would be able to weigh the issues upon the merits.

This is a move in the right direction. Whether or no Britain introduces a tariff depends chiefly upon two specific questions. One of these is, Will it be able in the future to pay its way without some such source of additional revenue? The other is, Will an electorate composed largely of industrial workers become convinced that the balance of advantage lies in reserving the home market for goods of home production? The answer to the second of these queries is affected by the consideration to which Mr. Baldwin's new proposal directs attention. This is, What can be done to prevent political corruption from adding its weight to the formidable sum of objections urged in free-trade quarters? Certainly if Britain decides to pursue a protectionist policy, every endeavor should be made, as Mr. Baldwin proposes, to take advantage of the United States' experience in keeping down the inherent drawbacks of a tariff.

The Orchestra Becomes an Act

ORGANIZED musicians and unorganized admirers of their not-canned product seem to have won a partial victory as to music in the theater. Although reproduced music accompanies the talking pictures, the orchestra survives in a new and perhaps more important position in many leading picture-and-vaudeville theaters. It has taken a position on the program as one of the acts of the performance instead of remaining as a complement to each part.

Quite a few theaters retain excellent orchestras and make the most of them. Title lines on the screen announce the orchestral numbers, and the director and soloist play in the spotlight. Sometimes the scenery is adapted to each selection. The players assume double rôles as actors and musicians at the same time. "Featuring" the orchestra in this manner may attract more attention during its brief appearance now than it did formerly by playing throughout a performance. When the selections are judiciously chosen, this may and undoubtedly does result in increased appreciation of good music on the part of many who previously regarded the musical portion of the entertainment as only secondary.

The average theatergoer seldom thinks of music in terms of grand opera or a symphonic rendition, but rather the kind that he hears most often. Probably the majority come from homes where a phonograph or a radio has replaced the family piano. The homemade music they used to hear may not always have been on a high musicianly plane, as when Mary played "her piece" and then accompanied Johnny's violin solo, but the family heard the performers directly and not through some mechanical medium. Nowadays, we have changed all that, as the French say, and in many communities the opportunity to listen to music first hand, even by amateurs, is rare. The revival of the theater orchestra, in any form it may be presented, is therefore a movement to be encouraged.

When theaters have retained orchestras, the public's response to the musicians' "act" has been enthusiastic. Very evidently there is a widespread desire for something more satisfying than mechanical music.

Akron: Jekyll or Hyde

A NEW colossus is to ride the skies. For the time, it is enough to contemplate its grandeur and to reflect upon the aeronautical advancement in the days between Count Zeppelin's first rigid airship and the christening of the United States Navy's latest dirigible. But eventually the question must arise: Is the Akron to be considered essentially a machine of war, or is it to be regarded mainly as a contribution to the development of aviation?

With battleship or submarine the distinction is clearly drawn. They are instruments of conflict. But aircraft must be placed in a different category. They have occupied a most important place in the expansion of commercial flying. Not only has civil aviation drawn upon the military for both personnel and design, but government orders have provided work for aircraft plants which otherwise could not have operated without direct subsidy.

The liaison with peace-time flying was clearly recognized by the navy in the drafting of its current "policy sheet." Its declared purpose is "to give every encouragement to civil aviation." It is true that this is proposed as a means of developing personnel and production facilities which would be available in event of war. But the value of the resultant development far transcends any belligerent connotation. The Akron itself is an excellent example, as few commercial organizations would be able or willing to undertake so elaborate an experiment as construction of this 6,500,000 cubic-foot dirigible, which cost approximately $5,000,000.

The Akron indeed presents a pointed object lesson in the consideration of armaments. Even the most sanguine laborers for world peace visualize a protracted period before armed forces can be maintained solely to meet requirements of international policing. During the transitional period it is vital that the policies of nations lay as much emphasis as possible upon the peaceful utilization of the sinews of war. And in the development of aviation it is particularly essential that war-time possibilities should not overshadow the civil phase of the nation's aeronautical research and experimentation.

Some Simonized Bananas, Please!

MAYBE it has been a long time in coming, but modern merchandising methods have caught up with the good old New England orchard at last, and presto! a machine that launders apples! Not only does it wash the famous pippin but it dries and shines the fruit as well until apples are said fairly to beam like the full moon at harvest time.

However logical this invention may seem, one cannot help but yield up a sentimental sigh of regret that machinery has displaced the individual rite of polishing the apple by hand. With laundered apples in vogue, what incentive is there for the little girl who was wont to contribute to the adornment of the teacher's desk with a rosy-cheeked McIntosh that had received a few careful rubs on the folds of a dainty pinafore to bring out a brilliant luster?

In time even the sunny Italian with his portable or stationary stand may be expected to discard the traditional feather duster and polishing cloth in favor of the machine-laundered apple. It is somewhat doubtful, though, if the farmer who is in the habit of pausing at the orchard on the way to the hayfield to select a choice dew-coated Astrachan, which unconsciously, perhaps, is subjected to a few polishing swipes on his jeans, will submit to freshly laundered sideboard specimens.

In time, perhaps, modern machine methods of fruit growing will expand to meet the merchandising needs of every type of fruit. Maybe a little ironing would do something to minimize the flannel effect of eating fuzzy peaches. Or peaches might have a bath of starch. There would be more point to this than in substituting machine for hand polishing of the apple, which we suspect conduces to much of the enjoyment which comes from sinking one's teeth into the crackling jacket of a freshly picked Northern Spy or a hardy, winter-seasoned Jonathan.

Editorial Notes

Sir Francis Goodenough, president of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, spoke plainly to the scholars of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools when he said: "Do not believe that success in life comes from luck or favor. Strike 'luck' out of your vocabulary and substitute 'work' for it. Prove yourself worthy of a better job by doing whatever you have to do better than it has ever been done."

A motorist who has been told in the western United States that he must detour because a bridge is "down," and in New England has been told to detour because a bridge is "up," now inquires, "Is a bridge either down or up when it is out?"

The person who finds original names for Pullman cars and motorboats should turn his attention to roadside refreshment stands where "Dewdrop Inn" certainly needs an outing.

Aside from the work provided in studies, the large number of part-time jobs which universities and colleges find for students make these schools important as employment agencies.

Golf club properties in the United States are said to be worth about $500,000,000. Thus, a major industry has been made of the business of forgetting business.

A Gleam Behind the Bars

The following article was written by an inmate of a state penitentiary in the western United States, and is published for its interest as the expression of a prisoner's view of the reformative value of educational activities in penal institutions

Two prisoners looked out
From behind their bars,
One saw the mud,
The other the stars.

I TOO have looked out from behind the bars with the same feeling in my heart that prompted those men to see what they did—the mud and the stars.

For twenty years I have been a prison inmate. My associates are men of many nationalities, creeds, and mentalities. Talk to one-half of them three times and you will discover that they have exhausted their conversational repertoire. In their society I had once been content.

Lately I have been avoiding contact with many old acquaintances. I was not growing morose or unsociable; on the contrary, I had a pathetic desire for companionship. Only after much thought did it dawn on me that the wedge separating us was an intellectual awakening on my part.

For some time I have been a student in the trained and sympathetic hands of the people doing educational work here in the prison. Through that influence a new character was nascent in me. How far the development of new qualities had superseded the old I was not aware until I began to feel an aversion for men whose chief traits were dullness, grossness, perversity, silliness, sensuality or brutality.

In coming to understand what I could gain in character I had but to observe what others lacked. It is easy to understand how those who are rude place no limit on their wishes, never moderate their anger, curb a desire, or restrain a passion. It is easy to recognize the charming habits of rich individuality that characterize men of culture.

Here in the bleak austerity and solitude of my prison cell, restrained by massive walls—society's tangible and pertinent rebuke to evil—I have ample opportunity to reflect and analyze the tragic errors that brought me to shame. And then with the optimism of hope I dip into the future and speculate over the outcome of the various courses of conduct open to me should the governing powers grant me again some day the privilege of a pilgrim of earth. After that it is natural that I should ponder the future of other prison inmates.

* * *

Every man in prison today is facing the problem of his future. Some of them realize it; many do not.

On entering prison practically all men confess to a sense of confusion, and experience a mental torture while locked in their cells during the evening hours of solitary confinement. Their first want is reading matter, anything to occupy their minds.

They do not know it, but the most profound effect that prison life will have on their future will come from the thought-creating influence in their reading. Extensive reading is new to them. Inexperienced as they are, there is no discrimination in their selections. If one among them happens to be wise in the choice of his reading, he is fortunate indeed. He has time and opportunity, two important aids in acquiring knowledge of an intellectually elevating nature. He cannot read good literature without gaining something. What he may learn by the study of books is limitless.

If he continues good reading he is soon thinking clearly. Looking forward to a fulfillment of hopes in a new and promised land, he will find he has a rich gold mine while diligently laboring at the forge of a newly acquired vocation. And living a salutary and moral life he will also find that he has made for himself a much more pleasant place in which to dwell. His one aim will be to secure the happiness which is not momentary gratification but an enduring complacency, a moderation and regulation of the impulses and emotions.

Hence I cannot overlook the open-handed generosity, the whole-hearted sincerity, the unquestioned faith, and the unfailing patience that is manifested by those who are trying to instill knowledge and ambition in my fallen brethren. Educational training has a profound influence in evoking a new mental attitude among them. This is the judgment of an observing prison inmate who, after associating for twenty years with the supposedly worst of men, yet has a sincere faith in the inherent good that lies dormant under their rough exteriors.

I am confident that any prison inmate, be he ever so illiterate but endowed with average intellect, needs but the right urge—some awakening contact that will start him on the road for knowledge—and the transformation of character is inevitable. There is hope, there is a possible pleasant future for these men. It was an abysmal lack of understanding that mired them in the morass of evil. Even today with few exceptions they have no clear conception of the problems of life that they must solve before they are released from prison lest they walk back into the tragic environment of their past. Some seem quite aware of the problem, but have not the energy, initiative or confidence to struggle. Thus they pass the hours in illiterate leisure. And when they are brought into court again charged with another crime, they will wail about their luck and declare they never had a chance.

* * *

Opportunity is theirs now, every hour, every evening of the years that they are here in prison. In their leisure evening hours, they have the greatest opportunity of their lives to master any literature, natural science, or one of a number of practical vocations. Correspondence courses may be had for a minimum fee from the extension divisions of state universities or from other sources. If the inmate is indigent, and does not make any money in the prison shops, a loan fund exists in some institutions for his convenience. If it is books that he requires, and they are not in the prison library, he may usually borrow them through the state library commission or some similar channel.

Culture for the prison inmate is attainable. A cultured man is characterized by mental and moral training—a man disciplined and refined. He will reflect before he acts, and, therefore, will understand whether his act is going to be right or wrong. That he is not so prone to evil as the illiterate man is proved by the fewness of his kind in prison.

I first came to prison at the age of twenty-one. That imprisonment taught me nothing. I left prison as ignorant and more depraved than when I entered. The years had dulled every ethical and moral principle that my mother had taught me at her knee. I was turned loose to live a life devoid of ideals, hopes, aspirations—an aimless, ignorant, embittered outcast.

It was only a matter of time before I stood before another judge charged with another crime.

Now, if the first time I came to prison I had acquired the education and ideals that have come to me in these later years, would I have stood in the prisoner's dock a second time? Positively no. Any acquired vocational training would have taken me to a new environment. I would not have been idle. My associates would not have been evil companions. I would not have been prey to evil influence. The circumstances could not have risen to return me to prison.

What little education I have now acquired has opened up to me a new world of ideas and ideals. It has not only taught me to submit to discipline, but to discipline myself. I have learned to reason, and now know a man's ideals motivate his life. Circumstances can seldom overwhelm a man unless he lacks training.

I have written with enthusiasm. My penchant and impetuosity for saying just what I think may give the impression that I advocate education as a panacea. Well, psychiatrists and criminologists give us all kinds of tests and classify us into particular criminal categories, and when they are finished, the only reformative remedy they have is to improve the physical and mental being of us all. That last means to educate or reeducate each and every one. After eighteen years or more of educational experience among prison inmates, the state university of our State has found justification for expanding that work as the most effective means of regeneration.

Notes From Paris

Young Artist Is Honored

THE boy violinist Yehudi Menuhin, who has been living with his parents in the country not far from Paris, has been awarded the Premier Prix of the National Conservatory of France, and made an honorary member of the *Association Amicale des Prix de Violon du Conservatoire de Paris*, an organization which includes among its members such famous violinists as Kreisler and Thibaud. Presentation of the prize was made at a banquet given in the boy's honor in Paris, with Georges Enesco, under whom the young artist studied, acting as toastmaster.

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Flag Exchange Proposed

Plans for joint celebration by France and the United States of the George Washington bi-centenary next year were discussed during the meeting in Paris of French and American members of the Order of the Cincinnati. Robert C. Morris, a member of the American delegation, proposed that the Stars and Stripes should be flown throughout France on July 4, 1932, and the Tricolor displayed in America on July 14. Among the entertainments held for members of the order was a visit to the celebrated Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte, near Melun, one of the most beautiful country estates in France.

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Temperance Mission Work

Temperance work carried on in the French colonies overseas by the Blue Cross Society (La Croix Bleue) is illustrated by an exhibit in the Protestant Missions' Pavilion of the International Colonial Exposition. The Blue Cross has branches on the Ivory Coast of Africa, in the Cameroons, the French Congo, Madagascar, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Mozambique and elsewhere. The society's membership in the colonies has already far surpassed its enrollment in France. Numerous native chieftains, such as the New Caledonian chief Mindia, have taken an active part in spreading the temperance movement among their people.

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Generous Gift By Paderewski

Paderewski's well known generosity was strikingly illustrated by a recent incident in Paris. The great pianist was scheduled to give a concert to benefit the Music Students Association, but was obliged at the last moment to cancel the engagement and hurry to his home in Switzerland. In order that the students should not be disappointed and find themselves lacking in funds, Paderewski at once dispatched to their organization a check for 120,000 francs ($4800), this being the amount which the concert had been expected to bring in to the association's treasury. Only a few days earlier, the great Polish artist-statesman had given a concert in Paris to aid the fund being raised to erect a memorial to Claude Debussy.

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Foundation List Issued

A pamphlet entitled "Instituts Nationaux à l'Etranger," published by the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, gives a useful reference list of these foundations. The list comprises (1) research institutes founded and maintained in one country by another such as the Harvard Experiment Station in Cuba, and (2) institutes of which the object is to spread the knowledge of the language and civilization of the founder country, without being merely scholastic educational establishments, such as the *Institut Français de Florence*. Eighty-seven research institutes, maintained by sixteen different nations and situated in twenty-five different countries, are described, with complete details as to their organization, activities and publications. France leads the list of founder countries, with twenty-four institutes to its credit; Germany is second with seventeen, and the United States third with twelve. Italy appears to be the favorite country in which to install such establishments. It is credited with twenty-eight, while no other country has more than six. This list is the first of its kind to be published.

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Ban Placed On Rickshas

Fifty forlorn rickshas are stored in an obscure corner of the International Colonial Exposition. The original idea was to have Indo-Chinese coolies trotting placidly around the exhibition grounds conveying visitors from point to point. But the League of the Rights of Man intervened and maintained that such employment was not worthy of French colonials when they came to Europe. A number of Chinese workmen resident in France then volunteered to become rickshа coolies for the summer, but their offer likewise had to be rejected. There were even some French workmen out of jobs who said they wouldn't mind hauling visitors from Angkor-Vat to Mount Vernon and back. This, however, was out of the question. So the rickshas go on gathering dust and fifty Indo-Chinese coolies brought all the way from the other end of the earth have had to find other employment.